

The China Weekly **REVIEW** 報 論 評 氏 勒 密

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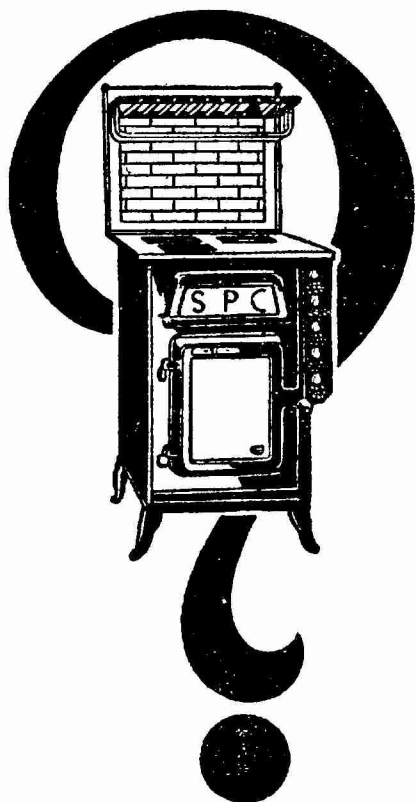
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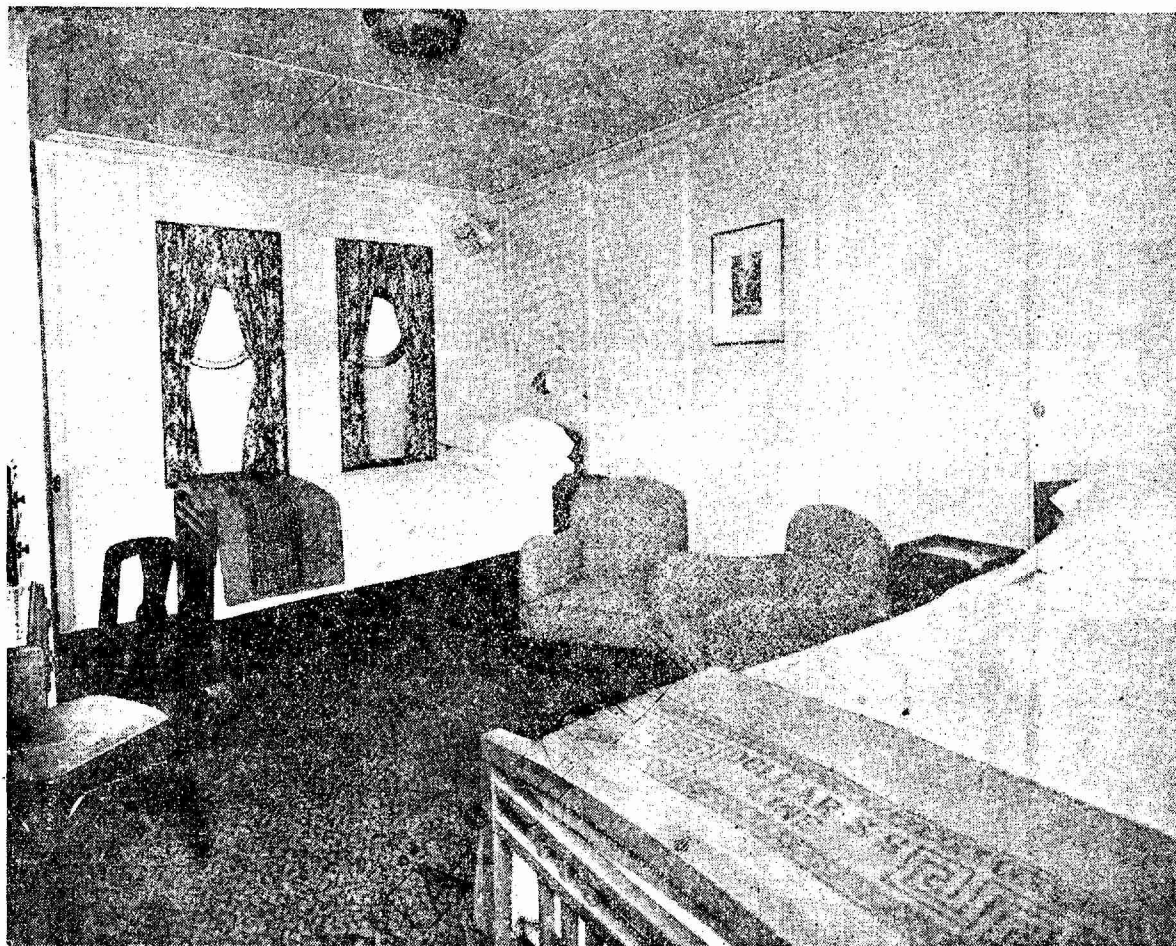
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THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET "GOLD" ROUBLE

ALTHOUGH Soviet officialdom continues to speak optimistically regarding the prospects for a successful accomplishment of the so-called five year plan of industrialization, the collapse of the Soviet rouble-currency outside of the territories of the U. S. S. R. tells another story. When the Soviet Government issued its "Chervonetz" notes, replacing the old Czarist rouble which had passed out of existence, the Moscow administration fixed the value of its notes at approximately 50-cents in American gold currency. This rate is still artificially enforced inside the territories of the U. S. S. R., but not so outside of Russian territory, which fact has recently led the Soviet Government into many curious antics in an attempt to keep up the value of its money. During the last week in December a number of foreigners traveling over the Trans-Siberian railway were suddenly seized after the train had crossed the international boundary at Manchouli. Both men and women were stripped to their under-garments by the Soviet military police who succeeded in finding some 12,000 worth of chervonetz notes concealed. The notes were, of course, confiscated and the travelers provided with only sufficient money to meet their expenses in crossing the country. What had happened was that the travelers had purchased a supply of the Soviet notes in Chinese territory where they are selling at about three gold cents for a 50-cent face-value note. The Soviet Government tries to prevent travelers from bringing these depreciated notes into the country, but naturally, it is a losing game due to the facilities for smuggling which exist all along the border. As indicated in a previous discussion of this subject, the collapse of Soviet currency was the real reason for the recent action of the Soviet Government in closing the branch of the Japanese Bank of Chosen at Vladivostok. The Soviet Government accused the Japanese bank of exchange manipulation and sealed its doors. Now we are informed by a *Rengo* dispatch that the closing of the bank has practically paralyzed Russo-Japanese trade which last year amounted to Yen 75,000,000. This naturally will cause a further slump in the Soviet rouble-notes in the direction of zero. The reason for this is that the Japanese previously were able to finance their purchases in Russia by using the depreciated rouble-notes purchased in Chinese territory where they sell from three to five cents gold for a 50-

cent note. Obviously no Japanese merchant will pay the artificial rate of 50-cents gold which the Soviet Government attempts to enforce within its boundaries. The foreign traveler compelled to travel across Russia on the Trans-Siberian can't help himself. When he gets to the border he must exchange his foreign currency for Soviet roubles at the artificial rate of 50-cents gold and when he leaves the country he is supposed to surrender any of the notes that he may still have in his possession. One naturally wonders how much longer the Russian peasants will put up with this situation, which reminds us of the experience of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the late dictator of Manchuria who several years ago flooded his territory with many millions of paper dollars popularly known as "fengpiao." Since there was no security reserve behind them, the notes soon began to fall. Marshal Chang accused the Chinese exchange-shops in Mukden of responsibility for the collapse of his money so he had all the proprietors arrested and for a considerable period Mukden residents were provided with the spectacle of a daily public execution of bankers. But much to Marshal Chang's chagrin the more bankers he decapitated, the more his money collapsed, it being a subject of speculation in Mukden whether the supply of Chinese bankers would outlast the fengpiao!

SILVER IMPROVEMENT HOPELESS FOR SEVEN YEARS?

A RECENT article dealing with the world silver situation which appeared in the *London Financial News* held out little hope for an improvement in the world silver situation for at least seven years, this being the extent of the period in which the Indian Government is authorized to dispose of its silver stocks. The writer of the article claimed that since March, 1927 the Indian Government had disposed of approximately 90,000,000 fine ounces of silver in accordance with its policy of adopting the gold standard, but instead of reducing the Indian stocks, the amount under the control of the government had actually increased, the Indian Government's present stock being estimated at 1,227,000,000 Rupees (1-Rupee equals 26-cts. in American currency) which represents an increase from 850,000,000 Rupees in 1927 when the Government began to dispose of its stocks of silver. The reason for the increase in the Indian Government's silver stocks was stated as being due to the disposal of private stocks of silver to the Government for conversion into gold or government notes. The Indian policy of disposing of its stocks of silver resulted from the so-called Hilton Young Commission which recommended in 1926 the inauguration of a gold-standard currency in India. In March, 1927, legislation was enacted putting the plan into effect, it being recommended that the Indian Government's stock of silver amounting to 850,000,000 Rupees be reduced to 250,000,000 Rupees within a period of ten years. In accordance with this policy some 90,000,000 fine ounces have been dumped on the market in the past three years, but as stated, the amount of silver in the possession of the Government has actually been increased due to the desire of the people to dispose of their silver and convert it into gold or government securities.

In view of this situation there is little prospect for improvement in the world silver situation for at least seven years, provided of course the British authorities in India cannot be induced to reverse their policy of disposing of silver stocks in the control of the Indian Government. Chinese who have made a study of the situation claim that the decision of the British authorities to introduce the gold standard into India and dispose of silver stocks was a clever political move to prevent India from cutting loose from the British Empire, the gold-standard plan being based on gold loans in London against which are issued "gold-notes" for circulation in India. But regardless of the motives involved, there is little prospect of an improvement in the price of silver so long as the Indian Government dumps large stocks on the Far Eastern market. This makes any plan which American financial interests, or even the American Government might desire to adopt in order to improve China silver exchange, largely abortive because the continuous sale of large quantities of silver by India would keep the price down despite any attempt at stabilization which might be adopted by American and Mexican silver producers. The article on the world silver situation which appeared in the *London Financial News* was accompanied by a chart showing the continuous decline in the price of silver since January, 1929, to the low point which was reached last June, but recently silver reached a still lower point, the lowest in the history of the use of the metal as currency. The slight improvement during September, October and November last year apparently was due to stabilization of the China political and economic situation, but even this was unable to offset the uncertainty caused by the Indian Government's policy of dumping silver on the world market. So long as it is known that India will continue to sell (secretly as to specified dates) large quantities of silver, the effect will be to keep the market unsettled with consequent paralysis of Sino-foreign trade.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM COMES TO SHANGHAI!

S TRICTLY speaking the heading to this paragraph should read that the servant problem has "already arrived," as that would be a more accurate statement of the facts in the situation. A few days ago we heard a prominent foreign resident declare his intention of locking up his fine residence in the local French Concession and moving into an apartment house. When asked the reason he remarked feelingly, "When my No. 1 boy stands up and argues with me in my own dining room—well, that's a bit too thick you know. I hated to see him go as he had been with me for fifteen years. I have had three different boys since and have had to 'sack' all of them. Now, I would like to get my old boy back again, but he refuses to come." Then followed the usual discourse about growing "independence" of Chinese servants and a reiteration of the threat to close up his house and move into an apartment hotel. The chances are he will do just that—the reason being the afore-mentioned "servant problem."

An American housewife, just back from leave sighed, "I have never found my servants

so trying as they have been since I came back... they 'squeeze' on everything I buy and I can't depend on them any more." The chances are that this housewife and her husband and children also will move into an apartment shortly. Doubtless it will be news in Western lands that foreign residents in Shanghai, located on Chinese soil in the midst of the "teeming millions" that in the past have produced the best household servants in the world, are now having servant trouble. But it's a fact as any foreign housewife that one wants to talk to will certify. Something has happened to the Chinese servant class and while few are able to agree as to just what that "something" is, the evidence is available in the rapid filling up of apartment houses with old residents who would have turned up their noses at the idea of living in an apartment house a few years ago.

It hasn't been so long since it was not unusual to hear of foreigners chastising their servants for dereliction of duty, but those days are gone forever. A few years ago we heard of a case where a foreigner "beat-up" his houseboy. Every servant in the place walked out and about a week later burglars broke into the house while the family was out at dinner and stole about everything movable between the basement and attic. The police claimed it was an "inside" job but no amount of quizzing developed any information further than the fact that the new servants were all asleep and had not heard the burglars. Then there have been cases of more seriousness—cases where revengeful servants have attacked or even murdered their "masters" and "missies." These incidents have occurred in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hongkong and to mention them is sufficient to bring a shudder to the average housewife.

Of course one must have servants in an apartment house or apartment-hotel, but fewer are required and one doesn't expect so much of them; also the responsibilities are less as the servants do not live on the premises. Although few foreigners, particularly the old-timers, will admit it, the servant problem is largely responsible for the development of modern "American-style" apartment buildings which have sprung up like mushrooms all over the two foreign settlements at Shanghai. And no sooner is one completed than it is filled to overflowing and a new one is started. Often the space is all taken before the foundation is completed. And what is happening to the vacated residences? The answer to this question is, "The Chinese are moving into them." Although China insists upon being China and makes a lot of noise about resisting foreign innovations there doesn't seem to be any particular prejudice against residence in a foreign-style house; rather the reverse. No longer are the wealthier classes of the Chinese willing to put up with the "barrack-like" structures that previously occupied large sections of the large Chinese cities. Chinese officials are building modern foreign-style residences all over the map in the new Capital at Nanking and most of them are complete to the latest word in modern heating and sanitation. But as yet the Chinese have not taken to the modern apartment house and hotel in Shanghai to any notic-

able extent. The foreigners are filling them up.

To get back to the servant problem, one hears many explanations. Some lay the trouble to the Russian bolsheviks who spread "dangerous-thoughts" among the lower classes, but perhaps the strangest explanation of all was heard recently, this irate housewife laying the trouble to the wives of the American naval and marine officers who have flocked into Shanghai in recent years. "The navy and marine wives have ruined all our servants," declared this Shanghai housewife of many years' experience and there followed a long recital of stories depicting how these housewives, fresh from American soil "don't know how to treat servants in order to keep them in their proper place." Exclaimed one woman, "Why I actually saw the wife of an American naval officer doing her own laundry work right before her servants.....how can one expect one's servants to have any respect after that!"

What has happened, of course, is that the Chinese servant has acquired some independence along with the rest of the Chinese population in these modern days of Chinese nationalism. On a few occasions Shanghai has been faced with a complete servants' strike as a phase of some boycott against some particular foreign nationals. Once during an anti-Japanese boycott, most of the servants also "went on strike" in order to demonstrate their patriotism. In Hongkong a few years ago during the Chinese seamen's strike against the British every Chinese servants in the place walked out and since Hongkong is not blessed with sanitary plumbing, the predicament of Hongkong foreigners may better be imagined than described in detail. It was not unusual to observe once-dignified British "masters" and "missies" trailing down back alleyways with the day's accumulation of garbage in order to dump same in the harbor. Hongkong lost so much "face" on that occasion that never will it be possible to restore the lost prestige of the world's greatest empire in those parts.

The great mistake which the old-time foreign resident in the treaty ports has made is in their failure to recognize Chinese servants as human beings, or at least as persons capable of understanding anything outside their regular duties. Who hasn't been at dinner parties and heard the guests speak openly and in terms of exceeding disrespect regarding things and personages Chinese. Apparently it didn't occur to anyone present that the Chinese servants were taking it all in. Chinese servants, generally speaking, are literate as one may easily determine by observing the Chinese news-boys delivering the daily Chinese papers at the servants' quarters in the foreign residence sections of the city. Chinese servants also do considerable traveling, frequently taking jobs on the trans-Pacific liners and round-the-world passenger boats. They return to their jobs in Shanghai households considerably enlightened regarding the manner of life among foreigners in other ports of the world. Once a former Chinese consul-general in New York was entertained at one of the foreign clubs in Shanghai. He recognized three of the waiters as having

been his proteges in New York. A foreign resident of our acquaintance in Shanghai was astonished to discover that his house-boy had lived for a considerable period in Cuba, Mexico and the Panama Canal Zone. Increased cost of living, mounting prices for real estate—plus the servant problem—are forcing changes in the mode of living of foreigners in the China ports that is nothing short of revolutionary. The palatial home and spacious garden of the Shanghai taipan is being cut up into 1-mow lots for business purposes or is being used as a site for modern apartment buildings that are complete cities in themselves. And while most of the detached residences or “terrace-style” houses are being taken by the Chinese, we do not mean to infer that the Chinese are entirely free from servant trouble. The evidence in a recent kidnapping case discussed the fact that the kidnappers had obtained information regarding the banker’s habits from a discharged ricksha-coolie!

CABLE COMPANIES AGREE TO MAKE NEW CONTRACTS!

CHINA apparently has achieved an important victory in the long negotiations with the so-called foreign cable “trust,” the first of the foreign companies to “cave-in” and make a new preliminary contract being the American-incorporated Commercial Pacific Cable Company whose representative, W. J. Deegan, signed the agreement on the afternoon of Dec. 30. The representative of the British Eastern Extension Cable Company, W. D. Proctor, and Capt. J. J. Bahnson representing the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company, signed somewhat similar agreements on the afternoon of Dec. 31, the signatures being affixed to the preliminary contracts only a few hours prior to the expiration of the old monopolistic contracts which have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century. Since the details of the permanent contracts will not be worked out until the end of the coming February, exact information is not yet available regarding the scope of the new agreements but according to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers, the National Government has won a substantial victory. According to the reports, the new agreements will run for a period of fourteen years and the companies will continue in operation of their properties. But from the standpoint of administration of their local offices in Shanghai, the Chinese Government, through the telegraph department of the Ministry of Communications, will assume joint control. Representatives of the Ministry of Communications will be stationed in the public offices of the companies and in addition future control of the companies’ public relations will be jointly administered by representatives of the foreign cable interests and the Chinese Government. China has also won out on its demand for a greater percentage of the revenues resulting from operation of the cables, the report in the Chinese papers stating that in future China would receive “50 centimes per word on all messages to and from the interior of China and to and from all points

outside of China.” The foreign cable companies will also, in future, lose the right to use their foreign corporate names and will simply be known as the “Cable Division, Chinese Telegraph Administration,” or some similar title. China will likewise obtain control of the underground cable connecting the Shanghai offices with the cable landings at Paoshan on the Yangtze a few miles from Woosung. In reference to the clause providing for the stationing of a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Communications in the cable offices, one of the reports stated that while the representatives are to be appointed by China and will be subject to dismissal by China, they will be recommended by the foreign companies. Another interesting clause in the agreement provides that the cable messenger boys shall wear the uniform of the Chinese Government’s Telegraph Department. The submarine cable running along the China coast from Shanghai to Chefoo and Tientsin, which has been controlled by the foreign companies will be taken over by the Chinese Government as also will be the foreign cable offices in Peiping, Chefoo, Tientsin and elsewhere on Chinese soil.

It probably would require an entire edition of *The Review* to summarize all ramifications of the long-drawn-out negotiations which apparently have, or shortly will reach a happy conclusion when the final agreements are ratified. While China has been fighting for autonomy on this question, the United States has had a direct interest in it, owing to the fact that the foreign cable monopoly in China prevented the establishment of modern competing systems of communication between China and the United States. Prior to the American occupation of the Philippines all communication between the United States and the Far East was by way of Europe over lines which were chiefly controlled by British interests. After the occupation of the Philippines in 1898 an attempt was made by the U. S. Congress to construct an American government cable from San Francisco to Manila, but the plan was abandoned when the American Postal Telegraph Company offered to construct a cable. However, after the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had been formed and the cable laid to Manila, it was discovered that a majority of the capital had been supplied by British cable interests. The United States thus found itself still at the mercy of European cable interests which maintained high rates on the Commercial Pacific line across the Pacific in order to prevent competition with the European cables. About fifteen years ago an American company known as Federal Wireless obtained a contract with the old Peking Government to construct wireless stations in China for the purpose of establishing direct radio communication between China and the United States, but this attempt was blocked, first by the British-Danish cable “trust” and later by the Japanese who claimed to possess a monopolistic concession giving them the right to control all radio communication within China and between China and foreign countries. The situation remained at a deadlock until 1927 when the National Government came into power and negotiations were

entered into by the Radio Corporation of America for the establishment of a high-power station at Shanghai. A relay service was first opened between Shanghai and San Francisco by way of Manila, which was operated successfully until December 1 last year when the new Chinese Government radio station was opened and direct communication established between China and the United States as well as between China and Germany-France. It was the competition of radio that finally enabled the Chinese Government to bring the so-called cable "trust" to terms, the reason being that the new government-controlled International Radio Station at Shanghai apparently is equipped to handle all of China's external communications. What is likely to happen in respect to radio-cable competition, only the future can determine, but the Chinese Government apparently intends to coordinate the two services with the object of improving the country's communications with other parts of the world. Of interest in connection with the new cable agreements, is the report that the Chinese Government has also reached a satisfactory settlement of a somewhat similar controversy with the Japanese regarding the cable lines connecting the two countries. This applies to the Shanghai-Nagasaki and Tsingtao-Sasebo lines, it also being reported that China will shortly establish direct radio communication with Japan similar to the new services between China and America and Germany-France. The signing of new cable contracts may also open the way for the establishment of direct radio communication between China and England, but British radio interests are not in an independent position due to the fact that British wireless interests are merged with the cables in a corporation known as "Imperial and International Communications, Ltd."

THE FORTHCOMING COMPETITION BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND REDS!

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* there appears an article by a Chinese writer which provides authoritative information regarding the investigation of Christian missionary activities in China which is now being conducted by a group of laymen representing various protestant religious bodies of the West, chiefly the United States. For those who do not understand the meaning of the term *layman*, it is defined as "one of the people, in distinction from the clergy." The group of investigators now in China is composed largely of businessmen, their purpose being to find out if possible what should be done about Christian missionary activities in this country; whether changes in policy should be made; whether protestant missionary work should be unified; or, conceivably, whether protestant missionary work should be given up altogether! This investigation by men who are not professional clergymen is supposed to have been precipitated by an editorial which appeared in the *Chinese Recorder* several months ago, but the actual reason for the investigation has been the apparent collapse of missionary activities in China as well as in other Oriental countries, including Japan and India. Although not general-

ly realized the crisis in Christian missionary work in China has been accompanied by a crisis in the Christian churches in the West. The masses of the people, particularly the younger generations in the West, apparently are losing interest in religion and since this development in the West has been accompanied by so-called anti-Christian movements in the missionary field, the two have combined to create a major crisis for Christianity. This has made it highly necessary for those interested in the Christian idea or theory of existence as opposed to the non-Christian or communistic theory of existence, to take stock of the situation and see what may be done to save the structure. Obviously a complete collapse of Christian missionary activity in the so-called missionary fields such as China would be a serious blow to organized Christianity in the West.

Although the laymen's committee has only begun its work, there are already indications of fundamental changes in protestant missionary activities tending in the direction of an emphasis on social activities rather than abstract religious appeals such as have characterized missionary work in the past. This is proved by the fact that the Laymen's Committee has set out to collect all available information on such subjects as the labor union movement, agricultural development, rural life and problems, public health and sanitation, general and religious education, industrial development, rural sociology, etc. Out of this investigation is supposed to emerge certain facts that will enable the formulation of a new or scientific type of evangelism that may be expected to make Christianity more acceptable to Orientals. But to state it in simpler terms, Western Christian churches and the interests behind them hope to formulate something that will offset the doctrines of communism which have been propagated from Moscow. These two conflicting doctrines have come into open battle for supremacy in China and it is no secret that the Bolsheviks who have attacked the three sacred institutions of home, property and religion, have been altogether too successful for the comfort of those interested in Christian missionary activities in this country. In many sections of interior China the disciples of Moscow, by working with the lower poverty-stricken property-less elements in the Chinese population have completely overturned Chinese society. Private property has been seized, families broken up and general chaos created which has enabled certain determined gentlemen to seize power. Whether they can be dislodged remains to be seen, but behind it all lurks the ambitions of a group of clever men in Moscow and elsewhere who are ambitious to create a new Oriental empire that might, conceivably, become as powerful as that of Ghenghis-Kahn who ruled most of the known Oriental and Occidental worlds 600 years ago.

That the protestant missionary interests are girding themselves for battle is indicated in the announcement of a new so-called "Five Year Evangelistic Movement." The China Baptist Publication Society recently issued circulars containing lists of publications which will constitute the opening guns of the campaign. The titles of some of these pamphlets gives an insight into their contents:

"Dr. Sun's Own Testimony of His Christian Experience.

"What Are the Adequate Responses of Christian Doctrine?

"Answering Attacks on Christianity.

"Review of the Anti-Christian Agitation.

"The Christian Position Versus Modern Agnosticism.

"Study and Comparison of Jesus and Ancient China's Communist Mak Tek.

"Study and Comparison of Christ and Confucius.

"Discussing Christianity with the Old School Men.

"Are Christians Betrayers of Their Country's Welfare?

"Does Christianity Lead to the Disintegration of a Nation?

"Christianity the Solution for the Nation.

"Study and Comparison of Lao Tse and Christian Truth.

"Problem of Ancestor Worship.

"Away with Bigotry and Thralldom of Ancestor Worship!

"Common Excuses of Unbelievers Refuted.

While China was the object of many investigations during 1930, most of them concerning themselves with trade problems, it is probably correct to say that the investigation of missionary activities may turn out to be the most important. After all a trade investigation can't accomplish much except from the standpoint of indicating changing tendencies. British manufacturers of textiles have been losing their market in China to Japanese manufacturers; hence about all the British Economic Mission can do is to tell the manufacturers of Lancashire what they already know. Possibly they may be able to make adjustments in order to hold some of their trade, but generally little can be done to change world economic tendencies. One needs but quote Theodore Roosevelt's statement, "The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America. The Atlantic era is now at the height of its development and must soon exhaust the resources at its command. The Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of all, is just at its dawn." But this matter of missionary propaganda seems to strike deeper into human relationships. Since the passing of the clipper-ship era in the early part of the last century, missionary work has constituted the chief feature of American enterprise in respect to China. It has exercised a profound influence upon Sino-American diplomatic relations. The late President Woodrow Wilson refused to appoint the well known American Jew, Henry Morgenthau, minister to China because to quote Wilson's words, "America's chief interest in China is protestant missionary work." But as world trade tendencies change, there is a possibility that Christian missionary policies and tendencies may likewise have to be changed to meet the altered state of Sino-American relations. Christian propaganda which China accepted as a semi-colonial dependency may have to be readjusted to meet the sensibilities of China as an independent *equal* Power in the family of nations. The fact that the present investigation apparently is tending toward an inquiry into social-human-relationship channels, indicates that the leaders of missionary work themselves realize the necessity of read-

justment. But whether they realize it or not it is necessary for them to make a serious effort to meet the competing doctrines of Moscow. In other words it is necessary for them to do something to show the masses of Asia that Christianity holds out something more substantial than promises of peace and happiness in the next world. The Bolsheviks have been telling the "under-dogs" that the way to achieve happiness and prosperity in this life is to create a reign of terror as a preliminary to the construction of a new social-political structure. The chances are that the Bolsheviks will fail, even in their own country, but in the mean time it is highly necessary that the Christian nations of the West meet the competition!

GEN. CHIANG ON THE CRITICAL WORLD SITUATION

GENERAL Chiang Kai-shek, in the course of an address delivered at the weekly service at the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking on Jan. 5 gave evidence that he is keeping in touch with developments in the world situation by adding his voice to the chorus now heard on every side that Europe is preparing for another world war. Gen. Chiang stated that a Second European war appears imminent and expressed the fear that Germany, Russia, France and Italy may be involved. China, Japan and America will also become involved in the struggle and as for the British Empire, the result probably will be a collapse of its Oriental possessions. With this as a text, Gen. Chiang urged his fellow countrymen to unify their efforts and strive for national accord, "as our national survival or extinction may hinge upon the outcome of the struggle." Specifically, he pointed to two chief problems facing the country early in the new year: the forthcoming People's Convention and the abrogation of the unequal treaties, both of which merit the energetic attention of Party members as well as government officials. Gen. Chiang's statement closely paralleled the recent declarations on the same subject by the German General Ludendorff, Mussolini, Stalin, Viscount Cecil and others, thus proving that he reads the cables and is attempting to interpret them in terms that his countrymen will understand. If there is to be another world war, China should be in a better position to meet the crisis than she was in the case of the last one. Probably the best account of Peking's blundering activities in connection with the last war was written by Samuel G. Blythe, political correspondent for the *Saturday Evening Post*, who happened to be in Peking at the time and according to his account, "helped China enter the World War." As a matter of fact the blundering politics of Peking in connection with the World War situation was largely responsible for the ensuing domestic complications which cursed the country almost continuously up to the period of the Nationalist Revolution. China, of course, was not entirely responsible for all of her complications, but having no voice or unified opinion of her own was swayed by the diplomacy and propagandas of the contesting European Powers. As a final anti-climax China

permitted the Allied Powers to inveigle her into the final monumental blunder of deporting the Germans *after the armistice!*

As about everybody is talking about another world war, there is hope that they will talk it out of existence. Before the out-break of the 1914 world struggle anybody who would have forecasted the war would have been considered a lunatic. Therefore, there possibly are grounds for encouragement in the fact that the world's leaders are frankly discussing the subject; hence something may be done about it, or at least something done about the problems that are likely to bring on another struggle. The *Daily News*, tabloid newspaper published by *The Chicago Tribune* in New York, printed an editorial in its issue of December 7 which referred sarcastically to the Kellogg Pact to the following effect,

Now that Ex-Secretary of State Kellogg has won the Nobel prize for his work in behalf of world peace, there will probably be a renewed drive to put teeth in the treaty which made him the \$48,000.

The Kellogg treaty, or Pact of Paris as its admirers like to call it in rich voices, or Pact of Piffle as some of its irreverent critics have called it, was signed a year and a half ago by almost every nation. It pledged the signers to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

While the nations were wondering what that phrase might mean, Russia and China went to war in Manchuria without calling it war, there were a lot of bloody revolutions in South America, the Arabs attacked the Jewish settlers in Palestine, India fermented ever more violently, and every nation with money except the United States increased the size of its standing army.

Secretary Stimson, Kellogg's successor as secretary of state, waved the treaty frantically at Russia and China and told them to stop fighting. Russia told Stimson to go to hell, while China gave him a bland Oriental smile and winked its left eye. Since that time no one has thought much of the Kellogg pact as anti-war medicine, though it is pleasant to see an American win a Nobel prize.

The trouble with the pact is, as we are now due to be told over and over until we're sick of hearing it, that it does not have a consultative clause. If it had a consultative clause, the treaty nations would be obligated to consult together when some nations seemed to be thinking of putting on a war. This, it is felt, would accomplish something called mobilization of world opinion against aggressor nations, which is quite a mouthful itself.

We're deep enough in European politics now, with one foot in the world court and a finger in the league of nations. Both the foot and the finger

are almost sure to be painfully pinched some day, somehow. Why get in any farther? Washington's advice against entangling alliances is still, we believe, the best tip ever given the United States.

With more intelligence at the helm than China possessed in 1914, and with national unification rapidly becoming a reality, China might, conceivably, exercise a stabilizing effect on the disturbed world situation. In 1914 the weakness of China undoubtedly was a contributory cause of the world trouble through exciting the covetous ambitions of the stronger Powers. Now with unification in the making and with the beginnings of real military strength, China should be able to look after her own household, at least better than she did seventeen years ago. There is a further phase to this question which should be of general interest. While domestic turmoil and political demoralization resulted indirectly from the repercussions of the World War on the Far East, China did not come out of the struggle as a complete loser. China finally recovered Shantung and other concessions previously held by the Central Powers and in addition obtained a breathing-space from the standpoint of the Boxer Indemnity. China also gained tremendously from the standpoint of the so-called "break-up" in the front of the foreign Powers in the Far East. China also gained economically because the war created a demand for Chinese products at high prices and China being largely agricultural did not suffer as Europe suffered from the destruction of armed conflict. Recently T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, declared that if revolutions continued to break out in South America and Europe with increasing unemployment and economic complications, that China might, in comparison, shortly become the safest spot in the world. In the event that Europe should make another attempt at suicide, the same factors would again prevail in this part of the world. As stated, China is largely an agricultural country and as such can stand much punishment. Villages may be looted and even burned, but give the Chinese people one or two years of peace and their power of recovery is remarkable. The same cannot be said of the highly industrialized nations of the West!

China "Comes of Age" as a Tariff Protected Country!

CHINA, which only the other day was under the thumb of the Foreign Powers, with its hands tied as regards Customs matters, held down to an effective rate of less than an average four percent, although nominally permitted five per cent—a system by which cigarettes and whiskey paid the same rate as, for example, wood pulp—has now definitely stepped into the ranks of the nations having a protective tariff, with a stiff tax on cigarettes, alcoholic liquors, and other luxuries.

The new tariff, which came into effect on the first day of the present year, is a definite break with the past. When the first tariff after autonomy had been granted was drafted, generally speaking all that was done was to take the old tariff and add a certain proportion without much discrimination, although this remark does not apply to cigarettes, toilet art-

icles, alcoholic liquors, and a number of other articles of the luxury class. In compiling the present tariff a fresh start has been made, and the result has been a schedule which has brought forth mostly praise from the mercantile public, although in certain instances the imposts are rather heavy. A genuine start has been made in framing a tariff which will protect "native" industries, although to take such a notable instance as the cigarette industry, by far the largest manufacturer locally is a foreign concern, the British Cigarette Company, which is a joint American and British enterprise. Let it be said, however, that the net result of the new tariff is that living expenses on a Western standard have been greatly increased and China instead of being, as it was several years ago, a country in which a family could live on a Western standard for

a very moderate figure, has now become one of the most expensive countries in the world.

The outstanding feature of the new tariff is that the rate on machinery has been reduced. Whereas in the old tariff machinery was generally taxed at the rate of ten per cent, the general rate has now been placed at seven-and-a-half per cent, this rate also covering electrical machinery, steam engines and prime movers in general. Agricultural machinery and machine tools have been reduced to five percent. No better indication could be wanted than these reductions to show that the men who have China's rehabilitation at heart realize that every encouragement should be given to the importation of foreign machinery, so that the Chinese will be encouraged to set up their own industrial establishments.

With the exception of machinery, there have been substantial increases all along the line. Woollen piece goods have been particularly singled out. Most of these items are on a specific basis and rather hard to figure out on a percentage basis, but the general trend of increases may be judged from the item of woollen blankets and rugs, which previously were charged 15 per cent and must now pay 35 percent. Woollen carpets, which before stood at 17½ per cent now pay 40 per cent. Raw wool, however, has been subjected to very little increase. Woollen goods are imported into China mostly from England, France and Germany. Substantial increases have also been imposed on cotton manufactures. Nearly all the duties are specific. The trend of the change is well illustrated by such an important item as white plain shirtings and sheetings, which under the old tariff paid the equivalent of just under twenty American cents per piece and must now pay 48 American cents per piece. Cotton goods are imported into China mostly from Japan and England.

There has been only a moderate increase in the duties on metals and semi-manufactured metal articles, such as sheets, nails, girders, etc. China has not yet got to the stage that Japan has, for example, in such an important item as galvanized corrugated and plain sheets. Japan imports millions of dollars' worth of plain black sheets from America, loading mostly at Baltimore from the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, "galvanizes" them (as a matter of fact "galvanized" sheets are not galvanized) and sells them in China in competition with those of American and European manufacture.

In framing the tariff on lumber, the principle of protection to home manufacture has been applied. On certain grades of rough lumber the duty works out at a lower rate than previously. By far the largest amount of timber coming into China comes from the Puget Sound region. Sleepers (ties) for railways have been reduced from ten percent to five percent. Lumber not otherwise specified remains as before at ten percent.

Undoubtedly the most crushing taxation that has been imposed on any one item is that on cigarettes. Gone is the day when you

could buy American cigarettes (made in America) at a considerably cheaper price than you could buy them in the United States. Being exported, the cigarettes escaped the American excise tax, and the cost of transportation with duty added here was less than the tax at home. In the tariff promulgated at the end of 1928 the cheapest rate on cigarettes was nine units per 1,000. In the new tariff the lowest rate is 130 units. Worked out at present importing costs the duty on cigarettes stands at several hundred per cent, in some instance allegedly as high as five hundred percent or more. The previous lowest rate on cigars was 1.95 units per thousand. Now the cheapest rate is 24 units per thousand. As against these exceptionally heavy taxes on manufactured tobacco the rate on leaf tobacco has only been moderately increased. For the very cheapest grade of leaf tobacco there has been a slight reduction. To take one other class of articles, which, to use the words of the missionaries, "minister to the flesh," namely alcoholic liquors, there have also been decided increases in some instances, but the "boozer" is not hit nearly so hard as the cigarette and cigar "fiend." Even in this item a sharp distinction has been made between bulk and bottled goods. Bulk whiskey pays an ad valorem rate of fifty percent; in bottles it pays by the case. The largest single item of alcoholic imports into China is sake, the "national" drink of Japan. Under the old tariff it paid 5.17 units per picul, now it pays 18 units per picul.

Foreign imported foodstuffs share in the general increase in duties. A notable advance is the duty on butter, which has been more than doubled. The present duty works out at the equivalent of about ten gold cents a pound. Butter is imported into China, mostly for consumption by Westerners, from Australia, the United States and Canada. Coffee and cocoa are taxed at the rate of thirty percent. Incidentally it may be stated that both of these articles go into America free. The principle of protecting home industry even in the matter of foodstuffs is well illustrated by the duty on bacon and hams. The duty has been tripled, the present rate being 28 units per picul. Foodstuffs generally are increased from ten to fifteen percent. Raisins, which were the subject of controversy when the old tariff was framed, have been taken out of the specific duty class and are now taxed at 15 percent. Corned beef, by comparison, is taxed 25 percent. A distinctive item which shows that the new tariff, as is sometimes alleged, is not aimed particularly at foreigners is ginseng, the duty on which has been raised from 27½ per cent to 40 per cent. Ginseng in the old Chinese pharmacopia is reputed to have the effect which gland grafting has, or is supposed to have. Shark's fins, a noted Chinese delicacy, have been raised from 56.25 units per picul to 250 units. Another item which will affect the Chinese population much more than the foreign is that of jewelry. True to form, the Chinese have a predilection for foreign jewelry. The foreigner in China likes Chinese jewelry, in many instances, because of its novelty. The highest rate on jewelry is fixed at 40 per cent.

In framing the new tariff still further discrimination is made against passenger vehicles as compared with freight vehicles. The latter have only been increased to 15 per cent from 12½ per cent. The former have been

increased to 30 percent from 22½ per cent. Kerosene and gasoline have been only slightly increased with discrimination in favor of bulk crude oil, the purpose apparently being to foster an oil-refining industry in China.

The Men and the Interests Behind Dog-Race Pari-Mutuel Gambling in the International Settlement!

WHILE most Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai are familiar with fact that certain British interests and individuals are responsible for the dog-racing pari-mutuel gambling evil in the Shanghai International Settlement, there is no equally general knowledge of the particular individuals and interests who are responsible for these illegal enterprises which in the opinion of most law-abiding citizens are the direct cause of local crime, particularly kidnappings and armed robberies. For example, most newspaper readers are familiar with the fact that there are two British-incorporated dog-gambling resorts in the international Settlement, one being known as the "Stadium" and the other as "Luna Park," and that these two resorts are immensely profitable for the proprietors; but, as stated, few persons know just who the individuals are who are responsible for these enterprises and who reap the rewards from this organized system of commercialized gambling.

Fortunately, British law requires all British public companies to publish their reports, hence we are enabled in this way to obtain some interesting information on this point which should be of interest not only to the Chinese people and their Government, but also to officials of certain foreign governments which are largely responsible for the maintenance of the present foreign-status of the Settlement. The *North-China Daily News*, official British organ on Dec. 31 published a summary of the annual meeting of the so-called "Greyhound Racing Association of China," which owns and operates the dog-gambling resort known as "Luna Park." As shown in the course of a discussion of this subject in last week's issue of *The Review*, the resort known as "Luna Park" cleared a profit of some \$322,000 last year. Converted into foreign currencies this sum was equivalent to about £18,000 or G.\$90,000, almost every dollar of which came out of the pockets of the Chinese and many of whom, according to local court records, stole the money from their employers in order to gamble.

But while the Chinese are the chief victims, it also happens that occasionally these iniquitous institutions "back-fire" on the foreign communities, members of which are also victimized. This was shown a few months ago when two British soldiers, members of the Shanghai Defense Force, were arrested and convicted for embezzlement of funds. In both cases the men testified that they had lost their money at the dog-gambling joints. Also it has been reported that members of the U. S. Marine Corps stationed in Shanghai have become involved in complications because of dog-gambling. And to complete the story, it should be mentioned that the local Japanese officials have forbidden members of the Japanese com-

munity to attend these places on penalty of arrest and severe punishment.

But to get back to the main subject of this discussion, the "men and the interests who are responsible" a perusal of the report of the Greyhound Racing Association which appeared on Page 20 of the *N. C. D. N.* for Dec. 31, discloses the names of those who attended as directors or stock-holders, or who took part in the proceedings. The names are as follows:

G. A. Buyers	Thompson and Co.
W. R. McBain	Capt. N. A. Bott
C. H. Arnhold	Dr. J. Edgar
R. F. C. Master	Dr. D. L. McWhirter
S. S. Sellick	W. H. Chen
N. L. Spark	A. Diercking
G. L. Willson	A. F. Short
	Lowe, Bingham and Matthews
	J. A. Moller
	M. C. Tsai
	K. M. Cumming
	Alex Braid

This list of names, while imposing from the standpoint of British interests represented, does not, of course, represent all who are financially concerned in this system of commercialized gambling in the International Settlement. It does, however, include the names of the leading directors of "Luna Park," these being W. R. McBain who acted as chairman of the meeting and who has in the past served as a member of the Municipal Council; C. H. Arnhold, a director in Arnhold and Company and a brother of H. E. Arnhold who was chairman of the Municipal Council at the time dog-race pari-mutuel gambling was introduced into China by British interests; R. F. C. Master, member of the well-known British law firm of White Cooper and Company; S. S. Sellick, another leading official of the leading British firm of Arnhold and Company; N. L. Spark, manager of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, leading British real estate concern; G. L. Wilson, a partner in the British firm of architects, Palmer and Turner. G. A. Buyers, who attended the meeting as representative of the secretaries of Luna Park, is a member of the British firm of Thompson and Company, chartered accountants. Most of the other persons who attended the meeting were connected professionally in one way or another with the enterprise or who apparently were stock-holders. The British firm of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, accountants, serve as auditors. Capt. N. A. Bott, British subject is "racing manager;" Doctors J. Edgar and D. L. McWhirter apparently are veterinary surgeons, who look after the health of the dogs, sort of family doctors attached to the kennels. A. Diercking, who appeared as the proposer or seconder of certain resolutions is not known as his name does not

appear in the city directory. J. A. Moller is a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, a British organization; K. M. Cumming is the general manager of Luna Park. Alex. Braid, whose name appeared as the seconder of a resolution, is also absent from the city directory. This leaves two Chinese names, one of which is W. H. Chen, the name and initials being similar to that of a member of the editorial staff of the *North-China Daily News*. If this is the Mr. Chen, who is a well known member of the staff of the official British organ, it is a matter of some significance because he is alleged to be a British subject and thus beyond the reach of Chinese law due to extraterritoriality. The other Chinese name, M. C. Tsai, is not known to the writer. There is a Chinese of similar name and initials listed in the local telephone book as a resident of No. 204 Route Prosper Paris, French Concession, who is said to be a Cantonese, but we cannot state with certainty whether these are one and the same man.

According to the account of the annual meeting which appeared in the official British newspaper, those who attended represented 830 so-called "founders shares," and 6,346 "ordinary shares." As stated in the foregoing the total profit of this open commercialized gambling resort for 1930 amounted to \$332,155.65, of which sum \$136,400.00 was appropriated as dividends on the ordinary shares and \$98,400 as dividends on the founders shares. The sum of \$70,000 was placed in the general reserve which now amounts to a total of \$270,000. This left the further sum of \$17,355.65 which was carried forward. The report also discloses other items indicating the enormous profits in this business; for example the sum of \$38,994.12 was written off for loss on dogs. The net profit for 1930 was increased over the profits of 1929 by the neat sum of \$58,253.41, which represented an increase of 22 percent, an interesting disclosure in these difficult times when legitimate businesses in the International Settlement are only about three jumps ahead of the receiver. The depreciation fund, according to the report, now amounts to \$275,705.83, an increase from \$190,635.41 for last year. During the last year the directors expended \$44,988.48 on new buildings and equipment, apparently necessitated by the installation of a dog-breeding farm which they were compelled to start due to the action of the Chinese Government in forbidding the import into China of greyhounds from England or Australia. The land occupied by the enterprise is some 28 Chinese mow, or about five acres, all of which is apparently owned.

There are still further interesting disclosures in respect to this type of gambling which is operated in the International Settlement under British auspices, which should be of interest to foreign governments which maintain troops here at the expense of home tax-payers for the alleged protection of legitimate business and those connected therewith. Among the directors whose names appeared as present at the annual meeting of Luna Park, were C. H. Arnhold and S. S. Sellick, both of whom are directors in the British firm of Arnhold and Company, a subsidiary of the well known British Indian (Jewish) Sassoon interests. Obviously there would not be two leading directors of Arnhold and Company on the directorate of this dog-gambling enterprise if the Arnhold

firm did not have an interest in it. And this suggestion leads to further interesting ramifications, some of which is naturally speculation in that exact information is not available. But several weeks ago when S. Fessenden, director-general of the Settlement; Major F. W. Gerrard, police commissioner; and J. F. Brennan, British Consul-General, started their agitation against the British dog-gambling joints in the Settlement on the grounds that they were chiefly responsible for the crime wave in the foreign area, the Greyhound Racing Association retaliated by publishing a full page advertisement in the local newspapers wherein was reproduced certain correspondence showing that the Municipal Council had written the greyhound promoters a letter permitting them to open their tracks. The man who was Chairman of the Municipal Council at the time that letter was written was H. E. Arnhold, the managing-director of Arnhold and Company, a brother of one of the directors of Luna Park and a brother-director of S. S. Sellick, another director in Mr. Arnhold's company. The whole thing thus appears, on the surface at least, to have been a sort of family affair. Recently we read in the cabled reports from England that certain Labor members of Parliament are becoming seriously worried at the heavy expense of financing the British troops in Shanghai, the annual cost to the British taxpayers being £1,300,000. At least two members of Parliament insisted that the interests in Shanghai which receive the "protection" of the British troops, should be forced to contribute toward the expense. Had these members of Parliament known that one of the chief British interests here, established shortly after the arrival of the British troops in 1927 is a dog-racing pari-mutuel gambling resort that has made a profit of more than \$500,000 in two years *under the protection of the British troops*, they probably would have been still more insistent that Shanghai should be forced to foot the bill for the upkeep of the British troops!

Indian "Revolution" Again Breaks Out at Shanghai

THE national revolutionary movement in India has always had repercussions in Shanghai, where there are some 3,000 Indian residents, most of them Sikh police and watchmen brought here in past years by the British authorities. When the Indian movement began in earnest in the spring of 1930, the Indians in Shanghai responded to it. One of their chief national organisations is the Indian Youth League, located in Chinese territory at 241 Paoshing Road, Chapei. It has some kind of agreement with the Kuomintang and the Bureau of Public Safety by which it is permitted to hold meetings and carry on political activities that are not in conflict with Chinese law. The leaders of this League are young working men who are able to read and write, who are intelligent, and who keep in close touch with events in India and communicate their knowledge in the form of leaflets, magazines and pamphlets, as well as through public meetings, to their countrymen in Shanghai. As such they have always been in danger of arrest on one charge or another by the British authorities of the International Settlement.

Safe on Chinese Territory

So long as these Indians remain in Chinese territory, they are safe. But there are time-honored methods of the local British police and Secret Service of capturing Indian politicals in foreign territory. They either march over into Chinese territory and kidnap their victims; they have a working agreement with the Chinese authorities by which Indian politicals are surrendered; or

they can claim men by accusing them of criminal—instead of political—offences. One of the most common methods has been to accuse Indians of being drunk and disorderly, fighting in the streets, of carrying concealed weapons without a license. The Indians of Shanghai state that they must constantly be on their guard against Chinese rowdies hired by the British police to start fights with them in the streets, after which the Chinese authorities must surrender them to the British authorities.

This is the background for the arrest of Chanan Singh and Kartar Singh, two leading members of the Indian Youth League, on Dec. 3rd, and of Surjan Singh on December 11th, and for all the events that have arisen out of these arrests. Chanan Singh and Kartar Singh were arrested ostensibly for being "drunk and disorderly" and Chanan Singh, one of the most active of the young Indians, for "carrying a gun without a license." The men denied the charges. That these charges were but excuses for arresting and imprisoning them for political activities was clearly evident when they were brought before the British police court. Tacked on to the charges came the expected accusation: sedition. The men were to be tried for sedition before the British Supreme Court of Shanghai!

A Significant Speech

When tried before the British Police Court on December 12th for distributing pamphlets on behalf of his country's struggle for freedom, Surjan Singh made a short and significant speech about India's fight for freedom. The British judge warned him that his direct, honest statements about India's struggle would not help his case any. Instead of being intimidated and trying to save his own skin, Surjan Singh replied that he expected nothing from British Courts, that India was fighting for its freedom, and "if you do not get out of our country we will put you out by force."

On the morning of December 28, Chanan Singh, serving time for "carrying a gun without a license" and for being "drunk and disorderly", escaped from the Municipal prison isolation hospital and took refuge in the Sikh Gurdhwara, or Temple, at 333 Paohsing Road, Chinese territory. According to an official statement of the Indian Youth League, issued Dec. 28th, on about noon of that date, a band of five armed British police and two armed Indian spies, Basant Singh and Dula Singh crossed into Chinese territory and invaded first the Indian Youth League and then the Sikh Temple, seeking not only Chanan Singh, but other Indian political leaders who had taken part in a public mass meeting in the Youth League the day before. The Indians denied that the British had any legal authority from the Chinese to invade Chinese territory, or, if they did, they did not produce it. Instead, they produced nothing but guns. The reports in the local British papers emphasized the fact that the British police had Chinese authority to enter Chinese territory and capture Indian political.

Some 100 Indians gathered in the Sikh Temple, however, put up a fight. After the British had handcuffed Chanan Singh and tried to handcuff other Indian politicals, a fight occurred in which the Indians came out victorious, and the British police fled to the safe arms of the Chinese police station in Chapei to ask for further assistance. Chanan Singh was then captured by Chinese police and lodged in the headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety in Chapei. He is still in the hands of the Chinese authorities. Why they still hold him after capturing him at the request of the British is not yet known. British officials are demanding his surrender.

"Those Were My Orders"

In the meantime, the British authorities have arrested five Indians, accusing them of having fought the police and rescuing Chanan Singh. In reply to these arrests, the Indian Youth League has charged that the five men are not at all responsible for the rescue of Chanan Singh, but that these arrests are due to personal grudges in one or two cases, and in others to suspicions that these men are politically active: that is, they are suspected of agitating here for Indian independence. These charges of the Youth League are similar to their charges of two years ago when eight Indians were arrested, accused of the murder of Harchan Singh in March, 1928, in Shanghai. These men were acquitted by the accidental statement of a detective who openly testified before the British Supreme Court at the time

that he had been sent to search the homes of some of these men for seditious publications. Finding none, he said, he arrested them for murder. Asked why he did it, he replied: "Those were my orders".

In so far as Indians are concerned they claim that no justice whatever can be expected from the local British Courts. In the case of the five men now accused of the "crime" of releasing Chanan Singh from the attempt at armed kidnapping by the local police, it is alleged they are not guilty. According to Indians, the men who released Chanan Singh and beat up a number of the British police, escaped with Chanan Singh and have not been captured. They do not come into the Settlement territory at all. In lieu of them, and needing someone to terrorize other Indians with, the five men seem to have been captured.

To Be Deported

On January 6th, Kartar Singh and Surjan Singh the two politicals already-mentioned, were tried before H. M. Supreme Court in Shanghai, accused of sedition. They were, convicted, sentenced to two months imprisonment in Shanghai and then deportation to India. Deportation means imprisonment in India for an unlimited number of years. In this trial, however, Surjan Singh again made a public declaration in behalf of Indian independence. He asked that the pamphlet he had been distributing should be read to the Court. The British Judge replied: "I am not going to allow you to use this Court for the purpose of spreading the seditious matter contained in these pamphlets."

W. H. C.

Shanghai Municipal Council Secretary Relieved of Duties

S. M. Edwards, Secretary to the Shanghai Municipal Council, is reported by the daily press to have been relieved of his duties. His agreement with the Council will expire September 30 next year. Mr. Edwards first entered the service of the Council on June 28, 1923. His suspension followed friction which had developed between the Council and Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Edwards, has filed a suit with the Court of Consuls composed of the British, American and Japanese consuls general, claiming salary to September, 1932, the date of the expiry of his contract, and £5,000. J. M. McKee, deputy secretary, who is now serving as acting secretary, and J. J. Pope, educational assistant are reported to have been both notified by the Council that their agreements will not be renewed when they expire. This is taken to mean that in effect the present Secretariat will be abolished and its duties taken over by the Director General.

Mr. Fessenden's Statement Assailed

Incidentally it may be mentioned that Sterling Fessenden, the Director General, has become the target of an attack by the Chinese Ratepayers Association, which in a letter addressed to Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Chairman of the Council, says: "In view of the fact that kidnapping cases have occurred frequently in the Settlement, causing a number of dead and wounded, this Association addressed a letter to the Council on December 26, 1930 to the effect that the Council's ability of vindicating law and order in the settlement should in some way or other be demonstrated. Prior to the receipt of the Council's reply to our letter, we noticed a statement made on the following day by Director-General S. Fessenden to the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* in which he made a number of evasive remarks which had no real bearing on the solution of the problem at issue. The statement that it is impossible to station policeman at every Chinese home in the city should have been uttered by a person devoid of common sense rather than by one occupying a prominent position in the Council service. In order to live up to the responsibility that is lodged with his post, Mr. Fessenden should have directed his attention to devising means for the protection of the lives and property of the Ratepayers in the city. The Ratepayers will never be content to see that a large amount of Municipal money is annually expended for the ornamentation of the Municipal Administration by an executive who merely makes evasive press statements at a time when an acute Municipal problem demands solution. We earnestly request that the Council see to it that the practice of making evasive press statements will not be repeated in the future."

Modern Judicial Reform in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG*

TARIFF autonomy has been finally restored to China. The next problem for the Chinese to settle is the abrogation of extrality. It is therefore appropriate to discuss Judicial Reform in China, which is so closely connected with the abrogation of extrality. Let our foreign friends take note that the Chinese have made some wonderful improvements in judicial reform within a short period. In the meantime, we wish to make it clear that what we are going to discuss in this paper is not a repetition of what was reported by the Commission on Extrality, but rather a more detailed historical sketch of Chinese judicial reforms, together with a brief description of the present state of the Chinese judiciary and a brief statement of Chinese judicial reforms in the near future. This paper is divided into three sections:

(A)—Under the Ching Dynasty.

Before the 32nd year of Kwangshu of the Ching Dynasty, the jurisdiction over litigations was vested in the Magistrates (知縣), Chu-fu (知府), Tao-tai (道台), Fan-tai (藩台), Nyoh-tai (臬台), provincial Governors (撫台) and Provincial Viceroys (總督) in the provinces. The Bureau of Punishment (刑部), the Bureau of Revenues (戶部), the Ta-li-tse (大理寺) and the Tu-tsa-yuen (都察院) in the Capital had also the power to try cases. At that time the executive and judicial branches of the government were not at all separated, and there was no such thing as "Independence of the Judiciary," so much talked of to-day.

In the 32nd year of Kwangshu, the Board of Punishment was changed into the Board of Justice (法部) to deal exclusively with judicial matters. In that year different grades of courts ranging down from the Supreme Court were also ordered to be established. In the 33rd year the Law of the Organization of the Judiciary (法院編制法) was promulgated. In the 1st year of Hsuan Tung (宣統), the Provincial Regulations governing the organization of the Courts and Procuratorates in the Capitals and Ports of the Provinces (各省城商埠各級審判廳編制大綱) were promulgated. This was the first time that judicial power was over separated from the executive. But these laws were carried out only in the Capital, i.e. Peking. Even in the Capital, at the very beginning, the courts employed old staff and tried the cases according to the old methods. Torture was still in use and the lawyer system was not adopted. They were courts in name only, though they served for the foundation, after which present day courts are built.

(B)—Under the Republic

The judiciaries under the Republic may be divided into 3 classes:—

- First, Ordinary Courts (普通法院)
- Second, Courts attached to other Offices (兼理司法法院)
- Third, Special Courts (特別法院)

I—Ordinary Courts

The law of the organization of the Judiciary, after the Japanese model, adopted the system of "Four Grades and Three Trials" (四級三審制). Courts of First Instance (初級審判廳), District Courts (地方審判廳), Higher Courts (高等審判廳), and a Supreme Court (大理院) were according to this law, to be established. Civil and criminal cases were to be divided into those under the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance, those under the jurisdiction of the District Court, and those under the special jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Those cases under the jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance had their second trial at the District Court, and their last resort at the Higher Court. Those under the jurisdiction of the District Court had their second trial at the Higher Court and their last resort at the Supreme Court. Those under the special jurisdiction of the Supreme Court began and ended with that court. Subsequently, owing to the lack of funds and personnel, the Courts of First Instance were abolished and Branch District Courts were established to take charge of those cases originally under the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance.

(a) The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over appeal cases coming from the different provinces of the country. According to the law of Organization of Judiciary, Branch Supreme Courts may be established in those provinces which are distant from Peking (now Peiping) or with which communication is difficult. But up to the present no province has yet established such Courts.

Since the establishing of the Republic, the decisions and interpretations of the Supreme Court have been the

guidance for the judgments of the other courts of the various grades. The Supreme Court was established at Peking as the Highest Court of appeal for the whole country with the chief procuratorate attached thereto. In Peking itself and each of provinces were established Local Courts or District Courts and a High Court with procuratorates of corresponding rank attached to each of them.

(b) District and Local Courts

As early as 1912, the First Year of the Republic, besides the Supreme Court, the Chief Procuratorate and the High Courts of different Provinces, (the High Court of the Province of Sinkiang was however not yet established) there were already 124 Courts and 179 Local Courts. In Districts or Hsiens where there were neither Local Courts nor District Courts, the so-called "Trial and Procuratory Departments" (Shen Chien Sho) were set up with a number of assistant Judicial officers to conduct the trials, etc. Such Departments were then created in more than 900 Hsiens.

In 1913 the number of Local Courts was reduced to 134 and that of District Courts to 103 as a consequence of the retrenchment policy of the Government. The following year resolutions were passed by the "Political Conference" convened by President Yuan Shih-kai in favor of restoring the powers of the Magistrates to sit as a Court of First Instance. In places where there was no High Court, the Tao Yin (prefect) acted as a court of appeal instead.

Consequently all the "Trial and Procuratory Departments" and Local Courts in various Hsiens and 90 District Courts of different Provinces were abolished. Three District Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, 7 District Divisions of Districts, 4 Branch High Courts and 17 Branch Divisions of High Courts were established in various Taos in their stead.

As far as the number of courts was concerned, at that time there existed only a Supreme Court, a Chief Procuratorate, 26 High Courts and Branch High Procuratorates, and 38 District Courts and as many District Procuratorates.

In 1915, the so-called Divisions of Summary Jurisdiction were set up in various District Courts to conduct trials of minor cases. In 1916, the 5th year of the Republic, the following resolutions were passed by the "Judicial Conference" convened by the Ministry of Justice:

1. The former Branch Divisions of High Courts are to be reorganized into Branch High Courts.

2. The system enabling the Magistrates to exercise concurrent judicial formations is to be abolished. In the District of Hsiens which are comparatively rich, District Divisions are to be established, while in poorer Hsiens "District Judicial Offices" were to be instituted with a Trial Officer appointed to sit as a court of first instance, leaving the Magistrates to deal with procuratory affairs. It is only because the necessary expenditure for carrying out such resolutions was not included in the budget that the project has not been wholly realized as expected.

Before the National Government came into existence, throughout the whole of China there existed a Supreme Court, a Chief Procuratorate, 23 High Courts, and as many High Procuratorates, 64 District Courts and an equal number of Branch High Procuratorates, 64 District Courts and as many Procuratorates, 22 District Divisions, 9 Judicial Departments, and one Judicial Preparatory Department, altogether 260 courts. Courts were much better organized after the First Year of the Republic.

Courts Attached to Other Offices

Courts attached to other Offices have undergone tremendous changes in recent years. In the 2nd year of the Republic, "Trial and Prosecuting Offices" (審檢所) were established in those places where ordinary courts had not been established. These offices were abolished in the next year, when the "Regulations governing the Concurrent Exercise of Judicial Powers by District Magistrates," (縣知事暫行兼理司法事務暫行條例) were promulgated. Thenceforward all the judicial matters in a district have been exclusively in the hands of the Magistrate. In the 5th year of the Republic, a District Judicial Office (縣司法公署) was ordered to be established in every district; but this order was, for certain reasons, not enforced. At present the judicial matters in a district are still in the charge of the Magistrate. Now let us see the distinction

* This is the first of three installments. The second installment will appear next week.

(Continued on page 235)

Whither Sinkiang?

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長冰

OWING to the fact that Sinkiang lies in the extreme west of China and has few means of communication, and also because political conditions in most parts of China have been chaotic during recent years, the Chinese scarcely know anything about or pay any attention to the present conditions in that region. When we talk about the people in Mongolia, Tibet, and Sinkiang, we always imagine that these people have a strange appearance or have curious features distinct from the Chinese in the interior. But we are all mistaken. The fact is that Sinkiang is the most progressive among all the provinces, and it is not an exaggeration to say that Sinkiang is a "model province" in China in many ways! Kwang Lu, a representative of the Sinkiang provincial government who was appointed by the governor to present a piece of jade to the National Government, when interviewed by the writer, has quite clearly stated the present conditions in Sinkiang.

Sinkiang—a Paradise

Being separated from China proper in many respects, Sinkiang is the only province which has enjoyed peace for the past four decades while other parts of China have been subject to constant warfare, said Mr. Kwang. The people there are all industrious and independent in character. They all live a simple life, and are law abiding. The officials in power are all upright, clean, and mindful of the welfare of the people. "There has been no warfare, nor any tu-fei (bandit) uprising; Sinkiang is known as a Paradise", said Mr. Kwang.

Rich in Natural Resources

Questioned as to economic conditions in Sinkiang, Mr. Kwang told the writer that Sinkiang is probably the richest province in natural resources in China. He then went on to name some of places in which metals are found: Gold in An-sen 阿山, Yu-wan, 于闐, Tu-chen 塔城, Chun-mei 且末; copper in Pun-chen 拜城, Chi-hwa 迪化, Soo-fu 疏附, Wu-chi 烏奇, Wu-ts 烏什, Wu-chou 庫車; iron in Fu-yuan 孚遠, Puh-chen 拜城; mineral oil in Woo-soo 烏蘇, Wu-chou 庫車, Siu-lai 綏來, Chi-hwa 迪化, Si-chou 莎車; silver in Wu-chi 烏奇, Har-mi 哈密, Chi-hwa 迪化; jade in Ho-chin 和闐; crystals in Chen-chen 鄯善. He told the writer also that in the northern part of Sinkiang, forests spread out for more than 1000 li. Besides, Sinkiang also produces cotton and many other agricultural products. Practically everywhere there is a coal mine and a salt field, said Mr. Kwang. But he deplored the fact that there is not much contact between Sinkiang and other parts of China. This, with a lack of funds, assistance and talents explains why Sinkiang is not yet well developed, he said.

Means of Communication

Asked as to the means of communication in Sinkiang Mr. Kwang informed the writer that many motor roads connecting different parts of the province are under construction. The one, connecting the capital of Sinkiang and Siuyunan 綏遠 is already completed, and many others are to be completed within two years. "With direct communication between the capital of Sinkiang and Siuyuan, the exportation of raw materials and importation of necessities is made more convenient, thus facilitating the development of the natural resources in Sinkiang," added Mr. Kwang.

At present, those who want to go to Sinkiang have to take the Siberian Railway, but the Russian treatment of the Chinese is harsh. Upon entering into Russian territory, the inspectors from the so-called Russian national banks come to search the passengers and force them to exchange their money into rubles (Russian money.) But when the passengers reach the border of Sinkiang, the Russian officials there will force them to surrender all their rubles, and unless the holders come back within six months to redeem it the money is confiscated. A motor car, which costs \$3,000, because it has to be transported by way of the Siberian Railway, has to bear \$4,000 in taxation and expenses.

As to the present state of education in Sinkiang Mr. Kwang told the writer that since the end of the Manchu regime, free schools 義塾 have been established throughout the province. Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, more schools of different grades have also been established. A school for studying Chinese Mandarin was established sometime ago, said Mr. Kwang. The policy of the provincial government is to give free education to everybody so as to abolish illiteracy.

During the Manchu Regime, Sinkiang received a subsidy of several million dollars annually from the

Imperial treasury for the up-keep of the provincial administration. But since the establishment of the Republic, these funds have been cut off. "But the authorities in Sinkiang, despite a shortage of funds, managed to carry on the government by the practice of economy, and have never resorted to borrowing, nor have they increased taxation," said Mr. Kwang. Under the present administration of the governor, one provincial bank was opened to put the finances of the province in a sounder condition. This is another respect in which Sinkiang should be a "model" for other provinces.

Russia Again Aggressive

Sinkiang, being adjacent to Russia, was once invaded by the Russians. But their defeat in the "Ili Negotiations" discouraged the aggressors once for all. That is the reason why the people in Sinkiang even down to the present day still worship General Chao Chung-tang 左宗棠, the Chinese negotiator who re-established Chinese control over Sinkiang. Questioned as to the relationship with the Russians since the rupture of Sino-Russian relations arising out of the dispute over the C. E. R. administration, Mr. Kwang told the writer that, so far, nominal relations between Russians and the Sinkiang people have been maintained. "But the construction of the Turkish-Siberian Railway, which is parallel to Sinkiang, indicates very clearly that Russia is again aggressive. Sinkiang is now practically enveloped by the Russians! Hereafter, the Chinese should pay more attention to national defense and the economic situation in Sinkiang; because as a result of the completion of the said Railway, most of the raw materials in Sinkiang are exported by that Railway," said Mr. Kwang very emphatically. As to the British influence in Sinkiang, he said that it is much less than that of the Russians. There is only one British consulate, while there are five Russian consulates in Sinkiang.

No Extrality in Sinkiang

What is the most gratifying to learn from Mr. Kwang is that tariff autonomy was enforced and extrality abolished long ago, in Sinkiang. The tariff rates were drawn up by the Chinese authorities and are collected from the Chinese and foreign traders alike. All litigation is brought before the Chinese courts and decided in accordance with the Chinese laws. Sinkiang is the only province which does not grant extrality to foreigners!

Mr. King, the Model Governor

A word must be said about Mr. King, the present governor of Sinkiang. It is under his able administration that such wonderful development has been brought about in one of the Chinese frontier provinces. Mr. King, 48 years old, is a native of Kansu. He had been a magistrate in many hsien in Sinkiang. In 1927 he was appointed Director of the Civil Department of the Provincial Government. After the assassination of the former governor, Mr. Yang, he was elected by the people to be chairman of the government. The election was confirmed by the Central Government afterwards. During his two years administration he has devoted himself to the internal development of Sinkiang and has taken every step to fortify the frontier defenses. It is because of his able administration that industries are being developed, communications are being opened, and the people enjoying peace and prosperity, hence the Province is termed a "Paradise."

From my interview with Mr. Kwang together with former interviews with the Tibetan and Mongolian representatives, I am convinced that the wide difference from Chinese customs and language, etc., is by no means an insurmountable obstacle to the national unification of the country. The present tendency is rather shaping toward that direction.

These frontier people, who formerly never cared to know anything about other parts of China have now come to realize the necessity of giving their loyalty to the Central Government, so as effect a national unification. These frontier people have come to the capital, not to pay tribute to the Government but for the sole purpose of expressing their allegiance. They have opened schools to study the Chinese mandarin because they believe the unification of languages is pre-requisite to the national unification. This is apparently the result of the racial awakening of the Chinese, which has arisen out of Chinese nationalism. It is a most hopeful indication of the true national unification spirit. It is my earnest hope that the Central Government will take immediate steps to develop the means of communication and start a vigorous frontier movement.

Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1930.

How Canton's False Patriotism Costs China Many Millions in Customs Revenue

BY PEI-YU CHIEN

THE agreement that F. W. Maze, Inspector General of Customs, made in the latter part of last October with the British Colonial Government of Hongkong permitting the establishment of a Chinese custom house in Hongkong for revenue and preventive purposes has caused many protests from the people of Kwangtung province.

The most formidable of these protests were those from the Canton-Wuchow Navigation & Commercial Association and the people of Canton which took final form in a proposal of General Chen Ming-shu to the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Representative Meeting held in the middle part of last November for the abrogation of the agreement already made by Mr. Maze with the Hongkong authorities. Mr. Maze's agreement was made with the full approval of the Ministry of Finance.

On October 25, 1930, the Canton-Wuchow Navigation and Commercial Association of Canton telegraphed to the Industrial and Commercial Conference then sitting in Nanking and presented the case of the shipping interests of Kwangtung and Kwansi provinces. The telegram stated that should the agreement with the Hongkong Government, which would put the Hongkong Custom House on the same standing as other Chinese custom stations, be ratified, a fatal blow would be delivered to the shipping industry of China, especially that of inland navigation of the Kwangtung and Kwansi provinces. The telegram also went on to state that not only the Chinese shipping industry would be put at the mercy of foreign countries, but also the industry and commerce of the whole country. The native goods trade would also suffer incalculable losses.

Although it is hard to make out how much the Chinese shipping industry would suffer from the actual application of the agreement in question, the second protest from the people of Canton as voiced in the proposal of General Chen Ming-shu at the 4th Plenary Session appears to be more perceptible in substance. General Chen's proposal ran briefly as follows:

Chen Ming Shu's Proposal

"The Tsai-cheng Pu Customs Administration negotiated with the Hongkong Government some time ago for the establishment of a Chinese Custom House at Hongkong, but owing to the terms proposed by the Hongkong Government being too harsh, the project was afterwards dropped. Recently the matter was taken up again and Mr. Maze the Inspector General of Customs, deputed by the Tsai-cheng Pu, succeeded in securing the Hongkong Government's concurrence in the establishment of Chinese Customs at Hongkong for duty collecting purposes on the condition that goods from Chinese ports transhipped at Hongkong for the interior of Kwangtung and Kwansi should only be charged Transit Dues as in the case of Customs at all ports. This aroused strong opposition from the people of Canton who hold the opinion that if this Agreement is put into effect, imports and exports of the above two provinces will all be drawn to Hongkong on account of facilities of communication, etc., and consequently trade at Canton will be further depressed, while Hongkong will become more prosperous.

"It is therefore asked that a discussion be made on this question at the Fourth Plenary Session and that the National Government be instructed to abrogate the Hongkong Customs Agreement."

The proposal was referred to a sub-committee for examination. On November 16, at the joint examination of the economical and political sub-committees, it was decided that although a Tls. 4,000,000 increase in Customs revenue collection may be anticipated as the result of establishing a Chinese Customs at Hongkong, General Chen's proposal should be heeded with a view to the policy of the National Government in developing the Port of Canton and also the Chung-Shan-Chiang, or "Ching-Shan Free Port." General Chen's proposal was then forwarded to the general meeting for final decision. On November 17, General Chen's proposal was introduced for discussion at the general meeting and it was resolved that for the purpose of developing the Port of Canton and also Chung-Shan-Chiang, the Agreement in question should be abrogated accordingly.

The writer of this article had an interview with an important official connected with the Ministry of Finance. He was informed that although the agreement made by the Inspector General of Customs with the Hongkong Government has been definitely abrogated according to the

decision of the Fourth Plenary Session, the Ministry has never given up its opinion that the Agreement was itself a feasible and worthwhile project. Both the Exchequer of the National Government and the Nation generally would be benefited by this agreement, should it be put into practice.

The writer may as well give a brief outline of the historical background of the relationship between the Kwangtung province of China and the British Colony of Hongkong in regard to customs control and the prevention of smuggling and then enumerate the various advantages that would be obtained from establishing a Chinese Custom House at Hongkong.

Hongkong is a British Free Port adjacent to Kwangtung Province. Before the Kowloon district was extended in 1900, the Chinese Maritime Customs had four out-stations in the vicinity of Hongkong in order to prevent goods being smuggled into China. Three of these barriers, however, were abolished in 1900, when the extension of the Kowloon district included them in the extended area. The Chinese Government thereupon tried to induce the Hongkong authorities to continue to allow the Chinese Customs to function within her territory, but as negotiations proved unsuccessful, some 19 barriers were subsequently established at important points along the Kowloon border in order to strengthen the control over smuggling. It must be admitted, however, that it was practically impossible to prevent smuggling activities entirely along the border, which extends over many hundreds of li, but as tariff rates were then low, the situation was never very serious in spite of such activities.

Since the enforcement of the new Import Tariff last year, smuggling on the part of unscrupulous merchants has increased enormously, with the consequence that revenue collection at the coastal ports has suffered greatly, the loss being estimated at many millions of dollars. Any subsequent increase in tariff rates will obviously make the situation still worse. Under such circumstances, although the Chinese Maritime Customs might attempt to safeguard the revenue by establishing a great number of barriers and employing a preventive force to function on land as well as on water, the task would practically amount to an impossibility, when one considers the length of the border line, not to mention the financial difficulties which would prove to be wellnigh insurmountable. Therefore the only effective remedy was to negotiate with the Hongkong Government for the establishment of a Customs House in Hongkong for revenue collecting and smuggling preventive purposes, because the presence of a Custom House in Hongkong would enable us to secure complete control over imports and exports, just as effective as in Canton. As all imports are first landed at Hongkong before they are transhipped into China, effective Customs control there would of course preclude smuggling, and result not only in increase of revenue by eliminating smuggling, but also in a considerable saving of preventive expenses by abolishing all barriers which would become useless. Nothing could be more advantageous than this, and the foregoing remarks will show clearly the necessity for the establishment of Customs in Hongkong and its effect on revenue.

In addition to the two advantages described above namely increase in revenue and saving of expenses, the following advantages to China may be mentioned:—

- (1) *Gain in China's rights:* At present, Dairen is the only place beyond China's jurisdiction at which a Chinese Custom House is established, but the status of Dairen, which is only a leased port, is quite different from that of Hongkong, which is British territory. At first China's request that a Custom House should be established in Hongkong was repeatedly refused on the grounds that Hongkong's rights were involved, it being considered that the Chinese Customs should not function in any British territory. It was only after repeated negotiations that the Hongkong authorities began to entertain friendly feelings towards China's Customs interests, and an agreement between China and Hongkong is now being negotiated in this connection. This agreement when put into force will allow the Chinese Customs to function in Hongkong and to despatch revenue cruisers to check smuggling. How much has been gained by this arrangement requires no explanation.

- (2) *Benefits to trade in China:* The putting into effect of the scheme will render a fatal blow to smuggling and will thus benefit legitimate traders who will not have to compete with smugglers as has hitherto been the case, and whose interests will be better protected in future. This will be a double blessing both to Hongkong's and to China's trade. Moreover, according to existing practice, native goods exported from one treaty port to another through Hongkong are treated as foreign goods at the second port and liable to import duty there, much to the detriment of native industries. When the agreement in question is put into effect, such goods will not lose their native status, and now that duties on foreign goods are being increased, while those on native goods are to be reduced, this new arrangement will greatly benefit native industries and trade.
- (3) *Benefits to native shipping:* No matter whether a Chinese Customs is established in Hongkong or not, Chinese steamers cannot trade between different ports direct without passing through Hongkong. After the establishment of a Custom House in Hongkong, any steamers may ply freely between different ports in China, and would enjoy such privileges as are allowed to steamers trading between treaty ports. This applies not only to steamers from Hongkong but also to those going to Hongkong from Canton. Moreover, according to existing practice, Chinese steamers shipping native goods to China are treated and subjected to the same restrictions as foreign steamers shipping foreign goods, and such disadvantages will be removed by treating such goods, irrespective of whether they are transhipped at Hongkong or carried to a Chinese port by the same steamer, in the same way as those shipped by steamers plying between Chinese ports. The above will show that not only would shipping interests not be in any way affected, but would be definitely enhanced. Some may perhaps entertain the idea that the conclusion of the agreement and the establishment of a Custom House in Hongkong would only help Hongkong's trade, while having an adverse effect on that of Canton. This is however not true. Hongkong is a distributing center of commodities on account of its geographical position. As the water is too shallow at Canton and Macao, big steamers shipping goods to China from abroad have to discharge their goods at Hongkong to be transhipped to various ports in China. Canton is of course a trading center and a distributing port for foreign goods, but Hongkong will remain a port of transshipment for foreign goods and will never be able to take trade away from Canton, whether an agreement between Hongkong and China is signed or not, as nothing can change its geographical advantages. Furthermore, it requires no explanation to show that the more goods Hongkong accepts for China, the greater the benefits which the latter will reap. The more flourishing Hongkong's trade with China becomes, the higher position Canton will occupy commercially. Therefore it is quite erroneous to think that the Agreement would affect Canton's trade. Even if it were actually to affect Canton's trade and shipping interests to some slight extent, the much larger gains to be derived, as far as China's interests as a whole are concerned, would still render advisable the signing of the Agreement at as early a date as possible. If the Agreement is signed, any foreign goods imported from Hongkong will of course be treated according to standing regulations, while goods for transshipment at Hongkong will be required to be placed in bonded warehouses and kept under strict supervision.
- (4) *Advantages to public safety:* During recent years arms have been smuggled into China in increasing quantities, most of which have been transhipped at Hongkong. This situation, if not quickly rectified, will assume serious proportions detrimental to the public safety of the Southern provinces. Careful provisions for the prevention of smuggling of arms have been inserted in the Agreement, and Hongkong's assistance will be obtained in this connection. It is safe to predict that after the establishment of a Customs in Hongkong, not a gun or a bullet would enter China clandestinely except without the greatest difficulty and any future disturbances will therefore more easily be suppressed. In addition to this, special provisions have also been inserted in the Agreement regarding smuggling of salt, opium, morphia and other noxious drugs, and Hongkong's assistance would be secured in carrying out all such preventive measures.

In conclusion, the writer may add that the opposition to the establishment of Chinese Customs at Hongkong, whether based on sound theory or not, was somewhat limited to the people of Canton or only a certain faction of the people of Canton, while the nation of China as a whole would benefit from it. The Kwangtung-Kwangsi inland navigation might be temporarily adversely affected by the conclusion of the agreement in question, but judging from what the Memorandum herein quoted states, Chinese shipping interests in general would flourish and then even the inland navigation business between Kwangtung and Kwangsi could eventually extend their activity beyond their present scope. If foreign ships have a chance of sharing the increased business with the Chinese shipping industry, the Chinese shipping interests will also have an opportunity of getting a lion's share of the increased shipping business, considering that a greater part of the increased business will be taken up by the Chinese junks and lighter steamers.

Again referring to Memorandum, the position of Canton would never adversely be affected by the agreement. It would rather be strengthened by the flourishing of Hongkong, which is only a distributing centre and never consumes any considerable amount of imported goods within its own borders. In other words, Hongkong would never take business away from Canton.

It is feared that a few of the importing firms of Canton might be affected by the conclusion of the agreement, but their loss, if any, would be a temporary one, as their capital would find its way into Hongkong or other ports, where a greater profit could be earned. Such losses, however, are insignificant as compared with the great revenue increase to the Government, the enormous saving of preventive expenses, other gains to the Chinese people as a whole and finally the benefit to the population of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, who would pay lower prices for commodities on account of the reduction of freight and the abolition of the overlapping taxations. Moreover, according to the Chinese proverb, 楚人失之楚人得之 or, "a loss of one Ts'ou citizen in the country of Ts'ou is just a gain to another Ts'ou citizen," the Cantonese would lose very little and what they actually did lose would be gained by Chinese in general. The Chinese would have very little to lose to foreign countries but on the contrary, they would have much to gain by the arrangement!

Shanghai, January 1, 1931.

Chinese Bank Manager Dead—Victim of Kidnappers

The death of S. C. Chu, general manager of the Manufacturers Bank of China, following a kidnapping affair in which he was wounded, took place at the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, on the night of December 29. Mr. Chu was a native of Anhui Province, and was 47 years of age. Having studied in Boone College, Wuchang, he came to Shanghai and entered St. John's University, from which he graduated in 1907. He then went to the United States and enrolled at Yale University, where he studied law under the late William Howard Taft. After taking his degree as Bachelor of Laws, he returned to China and at once accepted an appointment as English secretary to the Szechuan-Hankow Railway. In 1911, he became director of the general affairs department of the Ministry of Communications and, from 1912 to 1917, he served as chief secretary to the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways.

He left the Government service, however, to join the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank as submanager and, in 1922, he was made concurrent president of the China Travel Service, a subsidiary of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, of which he was the initiator. Early this year, Mr. Chu resigned at the request of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor, to become general manager of the Manufacturers Bank of China. He still remained, however, a director of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.

Shanghai Gas Company Announces Increase of Rates

The Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd. has announced an increase in rates effective Feb. 1 as follows: Lighting, heating and cooking, \$2.85 per 1,000 cubic feet; for Chinese cookers, \$2.75 per 1,000 cubic feet; power and industrial purposes, \$2.75 per 1,000 cubic feet with discount. An increase in the price of coal due to the difference in exchange since making the 1930 contract is given as the reason for the raise in rates.

The Geneva Game of "Passing the Buck" on the Opium Question!

BY GARFIELD HUANG

THERE has just been made public in Geneva a report dealing with one of the world's greatest vices. With its recommendations are connected the welfare—or misery—of hundreds of thousands of ignorant and exploited humanity.

Intelligent opinion in many parts of the world has been awaiting with eager interest a knowledge of the report. China above all other countries is the most concerned. For the victims of that system of vice are almost exclusively Chinese emigrants.

It is learned that on Jan. 9 the League of Nations authorities will release for publication the report of the committee they appointed to inquire into "control" of opium smoking in the Powers' possessions in the Far East. The commissioners were touring in the Far East during a good part of the past year, and upon returning to Geneva, they submitted their recommendations to the League of Nations as to what should be done about the opium situation in the Powers' colonies.

The commission, it will be recalled, owes its origin to the contention, chiefly British, that the extent of opium smuggling in the British colonies would render inadvisable their attempt at a progressive suppression of the consumption of opium, as agreed upon by the Powers in the Hague Convention of 1912. Article 6 of the Convention provides:

"The contracting Powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence."

That provision, since it was made, has remained but a scrap of paper. Instead of attempting to give it effect, the Powers, twelve years later, effectively defeated its purpose by ingeniously providing that they "would undertake to suppress the consumption of prepared opium within a period of fifteen years from the date as determined by League of Nations commission *when the smuggling of opium from the producing countries ceases to be a serious obstacle to the enforcement of the restrictive measures.*"

The trick provision was adopted at the Geneva Conference after both China and the United States had withdrawn from the conference, seeing that the Powers which derived vast profit out of the opium business evinced no intention to make a definite commitment.

China, the Scapegoat

Since then China has remained the scapegoat of avaricious interests. With unfortunate political conditions obstructing the suppression of poppy in China, the blame has been laid at her door that the foreign colonial government could not fulfill their international undertakings because of her,—although it must be remembered that the opium smoked in the Powers' colonies is of either Indian or Persian origin, and that China herself has also found a problem in the smuggling of foreign opium.

Among the terms of reference given the League of Nations commission of inquiry (whose report is about to be made public), we find that two of the four clauses read:

3. The nature of extent of the illicit traffic in opium in the Far East.

4. The difficulties caused in the fulfilment of these obligations (made in the Hague and Geneva Opium conference).

The question that the findings of the commission will help determine is, therefore, whether the period of fifteen years within which the various colonial Powers pledged to suppress the consumption of opium shall be commenced immediately or shall the prescribed period be further indefinitely postponed.

In China the opinion has ruled that the fifteen-year period could have been started long ago, and certainly it should begin right now. The argument that the conditions in opium producing countries, and especially in China, rendered impossible progressive suppression of consumption in the foreign colonies should not be taken seriously, except as an attempt to whitewash the policy of those governments which have an enormous revenue at stake in suppression.

No country in the world has been able to prevent smuggling entirely, smuggling of opium or of other contrabands. Even in China where opium is cultivated,

the smuggling of Indian and Persian opium also presents a problem for the Chinese preventive service. The discovery of 19,400 lbs. of Persian opium, estimated to be worth several million dollars, on board the steamer *Clance* on November 21 well illustrates the extent of the illicit traffic in foreign opium in this country. Indian and Persian opium, which every smoker knows to be better than Chinese opium, may be purchased in any quantity from opium shops in the Shanghai French Concession. Besides, no less than forty tons of opium derivatives are smuggled into China annually, according to the estimate of Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

What is the actual extent of smuggling in the British colonies as may be judged by the seizures of illicit opium? According to the latest official figures at our disposal, the seizures in British Malaya during 1927 included 6,200 tahils (1/12 lb.) of raw opium and 182,296 tahils of chandu (cooked opium), or a total of 15,708 lbs. The figure for the entire year is even less than the one single seizure of Persian opium which the Chinese Customs made on November 21.

The Indian and Persian opium bought by the British colonial government and imported into Singapore in 1927 amounted to 524,800 lbs., and another 668,520 lbs. was transhipped at Singapore to Sandakan, Saigon, Batavia and Bangkok. The seizures thus approximated 1.3 per cent, of the opium bought by the Government. The smuggled opium, it must be remembered, is chiefly Macao, according to the written testimony given to the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry by Dr. Chen Su Lan, representative of the Chinese community in Singapore and Chairman of the Singapore Anti-Opium Society.

Chinese Opium of Inferior Quality

Because of the large quantity of the highly flavored Indian and Persian opium consumed in British Malaya, it is not likely that Chinese opium—which every smoker knows to be the least desirable—has a good market there. Unmixed with Indian or Persian opium, Chinese opium would not be smoked by the discriminating smoker.

To what extent production in China has been a "serious" obstacle preventing the proposed enforcement of progressive suppression in the Powers' colonies is not as clear as the foreign propagandist would have it believed. As stated above, the total amount of illicit opium—Indian, Persian and Chinese—seized in British Malaya in 1927 is less than a single seizure of Persian opium made by the Shanghai Customs on November 21.

Another problem likely to be considered at Geneva will be whether the loss of opium revenue, in the event of the enforcement of progressive suppression, would constitute a serious financial problem in the British colonies. The answer is definitely "No."

In spite of trade depression, to quote again from Dr. Chen Su Lan, the British Treasury in the Straits Settlements has now, in round figures, an excess of revenue over expenditure of \$72,000,000, a Currency Surplus Fund of \$21,000,000, and an Opium Reserve Fund of \$44,000,000, the three totalling \$138,000,000, all liquid assets. Dr. Chen further states, "Fresh taxation is not necessary at least at present. Should it become necessary at any time, the Chinese are willing to pay whatever equitable tax as may be agreed upon by all communities in the Colony."

Chinese Enticed—Others Protected

With the colonial treasury literally bulging with money, the game is still merrily going on of collecting a vast revenue that is founded upon human misery. The moral character of the opium revenue has long been questioned. It is now more than high time that a stop should be put to this vicious system of drugging humanity for revenue.

In my previous article to the *China Weekly Review* I estimated that the number of Chinese addicts in British Malaya cannot be less than 20 per cent of the total Chinese population, or 400,000 of the 2,000,000 Chinese there. If we include the number of those dependent upon the opium slaves, it is easy to see that the welfare of millions has been sacrificed at the altar of revenue.

Another point about the opium monopoly that is repulsive to moral feelings is the vicious racial discrimination involved. Whether in British Malaya, the Dutch

Indies or in Japanese Formosa and the Kwantung Leased Territory, strict legislation exists to protect the European or Japanese from falling into the opium habit. Opium is sold by the colonial governments to the Chinese only. The contention that opium is harmless among the Chinese is, of course, mere hypocritical nonsense, completely disproved by medical scientists.

The discussion of the League of Nations Commission's report at Geneva is, therefore, of special interest to China. In the steps that the League and the Governments concerned are to adopt China has a big stake. It is whether the millions of Chinese emigrants under foreign jurisdiction will continue to be poisoned in order to flood the foreign treasuries with revenue, or whether adequate legislation will be enticed to safeguard them from the opium vice, as these same governments are doing in respect of their own nationals!

The announcement from Geneva that the League's Advisory Opium Committee in its meeting in January will consider the question of opium derivatives in China has found warm appreciation among the Chinese. It is hoped that both this and the question of opium monopoly will be considered in a spirit of absolute adherence to the facts.

What are the facts in China? Only a little over a month ago we witnessed the two sensational seizures in three days of morphine and heroin totalling about 800 lbs. and worth approximately one and half million dollars. These seizures were made by the Customs on board the Italian steamers *Cal de Lone* and *Cracovia* on November 11 and 13, 1930 respectively. The quantity of the illicit drugs indicates the power and organization of the smugglers.

Almost not a single day passes at present without the Press reporting seizures of illicit drugs in some corners of the country. Radiating from a few centers the evil threatens to penetrate into the entire depth and width of China. Another five or ten years, and there will not be a single province which can boast of being immune from the invasion of foreign narcotics.

The situation is now most serious in Manchuria and in Shansi, Hopei, Honan, Anhwei, Shantung and Chekiang provinces. If an adequate investigation were made in Manchuria, it is probable that the number of drug addicts there would approximate the amazing figure given by the Director of the Narcotic Bureau in Egypt, namely, one to every 27 inhabitants. Any visitor in Manchuria can easily locate scores of Japanese morphine "dispensaries" (actual drug stores) and morphine "joints" in the Japanese settlements and railway "zones." For a few coppers spent in morphine "shots" the addict will be able to satisfy his perverse desire. The cheapness of morphine injections as compared with opium has recommended them to the indigent classes. Thousands of poor people unable to afford opium have taken to the worse evil of using drugs.

In Shansi, the traffic in "red" (morphine) pills, largely in the hands of Japanese and Koreans, amounts to millions of dollars annually. It is conservatively estimated that at least half million people in the province are addicted to the use of morphine pills. In Honan and Anhwei "white" or heroin pills are taking enormous human tolls. The centers of drug traffic in the North are the Japanese and foreign concessions in Tientsin, and its Japanese quarters in Tsinan. In Tsinan alone our branch association has found, and actually bought drugs from, over 160 Japanese drug stores. In Chekiang a large majority of opium smokers has resorted to taking morphine pills. The situation in the other provinces may be less alarming, but the evil of foreign manufactured drugs there is by no means unknown.

The flooding of China by foreign manufactured drugs is a fact which boldly challenges all the moral forces in the world. It is an evil beyond the control of China and due to the fault of the Western nations. Narcotic drugs seized in China are directly traceable to Germany, England, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Japan, all of them having solemnly undertaken under the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 to limit exclusively to medical and legitimate requirements the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts, but having blissfully forgotten their obligation.

If it were said that the foreign colonial governments in the Far East are not able to suppress opium smoking because of conditions in the producing countries, with how much more force could it be said for China that all her effort at the effective suppression of opium would be wasted unless and until the smuggling of foreign opium and opium derivatives ceases to be an obstacle in the way of suppression?

It is evident that mutual recrimination by the Powers concerned would not in the least improve the world's

narcotic situation. What has been wanting is the sincerity of their Governments to do all within their power to restrict production or consumption within their respective territories. The situation in China, we admit, is not as it should be. The results of suppression do not live up to our expectations. We have been striving to improve the situation, expecting better results with the achievement of political unification. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the manufacturing countries should complacently continue to flood her with dangerous habit-forming drugs, or the colonial governments should on false pretenses continue to drug hundreds of thousands of Chinese immigrants for revenue. The Hague Convention has definitely laid down the course of action for the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries. Further quibbling and dilly-dallying should be resisted by intelligent opinion in all parts of the world.

National Anti-Opium Association of China, Jan. 1, 1931.

National Foreign Trade Council Reviews World Trade in 1930

The National Foreign Trade Council, India House, New York, in its annual survey of foreign trade says that the steady growth of international commerce was interrupted in 1930 for the first time since 1921 by a net decrease of about 8 per cent in the volume of the world's export trade. The Council's statement emphasizes the fact that, in spite of the present downturn, international trade, as expressed in world exports, is still about 16 per cent greater in volume than it was in 1925. About two-thirds of this gain in the tonnage of world trade, that had been made since 1925 up to the end of last year, will thus still be retained at the end of 1930, on the basis of present figures covering about half the world's commerce.

A notable fact of the year's business is that European export trade has been less affected by the present depression than that of any other section of the world. The actual volume of Europe's export business has remained very close to what it was in 1929. Though its trade is less than last year's in current dollar values, this is almost entirely due to the fall in prices. In 1929 the aggregate export trade of the 27 European nations had at last reached 99 per cent of its 1913 volume. The figures reported by the various governments place the 1929 total at \$11,985,000,000, adjusted to the 1913 dollar, compared with the \$12,036,000,000 actually reported by these nations for 1913.

The outstanding element in this progress has been the rehabilitation of Germany, whose export trade has made up arrears from its 1913 volume, of practically 40 per cent, since its present growth began to get under way in 1925. Great Britain came in 1929 within 5 per cent of its 1913 export volume and all the other nations of western Europe, with the exception of Holland, have a substantially increased volume of exports over the prewar year.

China Urges America to Give Up Extraterritoriality

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, according to a *United Press* dispatch, resumed his campaign January 3 for speedy abolition of the extraterritorial privileges held in China by American nationals.

Dr. Wu called upon officials at the department of state to request that discussions looking toward a final settlement of the Sino-American extraterritoriality question be expedited. There has been so much delay, Dr. Wu said, and so short a period is available for application of an agreement with regard to abolition of extraterritoriality that discussions designed to bring speedy and definite action on the matter should be resumed at once. Dr. Wu deplored recent delays encountered in Sino-American discussions of the extraterritoriality issue.

The latest Chinese counter-proposals are stated to provide that although extraterritoriality is to be recognized as abolished foreigners in China will be conceded the privilege of maintaining foreign advisory judges attached to Chinese courts. However, these advisors, under the latest Chinese proposal, may act in the interests of foreigners in Chinese courts for only a limited period. The latest Chinese proposals insist that all foreigners in China be subjected immediately and without further delay to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts.

Dr. Wu holds that there no longer is any reason for foreigners to demand retention of their extraterritoriality privileges, which nominally were declared abolished more than a year ago.

Trying to Find Out What's Wrong and What's Right in Christian Missions!

BY HUANG CHING-SHU (黄庆福)

CHINA during the year of 1930 was visited by various economic missions sent out by the German, Canadian and British industrial groups, whose prime objects were to find out the causes of their trade depression and to seek new means for the opening up of trade development and expansion in this country. Of different nature, but of similar importance, is the coming of another mission which is sent by the American religious institutions for the purpose of investigating the present religious condition, and especially the missionary status in China. Readers of *The Review* may well remember that some idea as to the coming of this mission was given in the editorial columns of the December 13 issue. But no detailed account has so far been given as to their aim, organization, personnel, and future activities in China. The purpose of the present article is to give a general characterization of this important mission, which has already started work in certain parts of this country.

This commission's official title is the Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry. It is understood that this mission was organized by a group of influential American laymen of seven denominations, who aimed to conduct an independent study of the work of their denominations in the Orient. They planned also to investigate the work of the national churches which had grown out of them in China, Japan and India. As a result a party of twenty-five research workers was sent out under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York to China, Japan and India for a study of missions in said countries. Dr. Galen M. Fisher, long a resident and student of the Far East, is General Director. The project is entirely financed by these laymen with the interest and cooperation of the seven denominations which they represent: Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist, Presbyterian in the United States of America, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed in America, and United Presbyterian.

This inquiry, it may be stated, will constitute the first independent scientific and comprehensive examination into missions in the Orient, and will require about two and-a-half years. The first year will be devoted to the gathering of facts and opinions by these specialists. Their report will then be put into the hands of a board of appraisers composed of eminent men and women in various professions in the United States, all sympathetic to missions, who will spend the second year visiting China, Japan, and India in order to gain a first-hand grasp of situations before formulating findings and recommendations.

The Reason for the Coming of the Commission?

According to Dr. Albert L. Scott, Chairman of the Laymen's Committee, the sending of this commission to the Far East is to meet the wave of criticism leveled at missionary enterprise in the Orient, which recently swept through the pages of certain religious and secular journals. The inquiry, he stated, is rather a dispassionate study of conditions, methods and results, to ascertain if possible, exactly what had been accomplished with the vast treasure of money and lives which had been poured out during the past century, and to discover how existing methods might be improved. In a statement given by Dr. Scott, we have the following paragraph:

"With the opening up of the Far East to Occidental influences, the problems confronting our missionaries have become increasingly complicated Occidentalism, with all its physical and intellectual complexities, has invaded China, Japan and India, the utter bewilderment of a large mass of the people, who are endeavoring to compromise between their old religious beliefs, social customs and mental attitudes and those which have come pouring in upon them from the West. We have only to look at the tremendous changes which have been manifested in Indian and Chinese thought within, I might almost say, recent months, to realize that conditions in the Orient are in a state of flux, and that it is our obvious duty to overhaul our missionary organization and see whether it is capable of keeping pace with this rapid process of development."

For this reason, the American laymen have felt a strong demand for the reappraisal of the missionary movement by competent persons, sympathetic with but officially and professionally outside of it. Their findings, it is hoped, may result in fresh insights into changed situations and a convincing restatement of the issues involved. The

official communication from the Laymen's group to the leaders of the Christian Movement in China states: "The laymen emphasize their earnest desire that the entire inquiry may be conducted in a judicial, scientifically thorough, truly constructive, and sympathetic manner. They desire above all things that reality may characterize the whole undertaking."

The China Staff of the Inquiry Commission

The China staff of the Inquiry Commission, consisting of ten persons with Dr. H. Paul Douglas of the staff of the Institute of Social and Religious Research as director, landed in Shanghai on November 7, 1930 and will remain until June, 1931. They will visit representative localities, both urban and rural, and will seek information from all representative sources on the most important aspects of the Christian movement. Up to the present, they have made one field trip out of Shanghai, in which the staff as a whole or in groups went to Ningpo, Yuyao, Shaoshing, Hangchow and Huchow for about two and-a-half weeks, and worked out from these points into rural communities; in other words, they are making a serious effort to observe missions in rural China outside of the cities.

The staff will go to Hankow on January 6, 1931, and will work in the Yangtze Valley for the next six weeks. It will then return to Shanghai and go to South China and then go to North China in the spring, finishing its field work about the middle of June.

Since their arrival in China, the Mission Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been added to the boards cooperating in the study. The National Christian Council in Shanghai has also consented to act as the formal counseling body on the missionary side. A total of five Chinese collaborators has also been added on the most important parts of the investigation. These collaborators will share in the fact-finding process, but will not be responsible for the report to the laymen's group. The commission, it is stated, is not assuming to approach the independently organized Chinese churches except on their invitation, which however is being widely extended.

Personnel of the Fact-Finding Commission in China

The staff for China consists of Rev. H. Paul Douglas, D. D., Director, who for eleven years was the Executive Secretary of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church. Dr. Douglass has made a special study of cooperative movements of the Church and is well known for his studies of the place of the church in community life. As a staff Director of the Institute of Social and Religious Research he has conducted eight surveys in the past ten years in this field. *The City's Church*, *The Little Town*, *The Suburban Trend*, are among his best known books.

W. A. Anderson, Ph.D., is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Rural Sociology of North Carolina State College. For the past five years Dr. Anderson has been studying the standard of living of farm families in the Southern States of the United States. Farm owners and their relations to tenants and the mobility of farmers' children are his special interest. He is also Chairman of the Rural Sociological Section of the American Sociological Society.

Robert W. Bruere, M. A., is well known to both employers and employees in America as counsellor in labor and industrial difficulties. Mr. Bruere is Research Director of the Penney Foundation and plans to make a special study of the work of missions in industrial relations.

Miss Josephine E. Budd, M. A., formerly Dean of Women at Lingnan University, Canton, has been editing a series of educational magazines. One, *The Student Volunteer Bulletin*, is well known to all missionaries as the official organ of students who are planning to work in foreign fields. Another, *Childhood and Character*, deals with the methods and program of character education for children as carried on in the primary and secondary schools of America.

Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher, D. D., recently minister of the First Congregational Church of Wellesley, Massachusetts, U. S. A., received his Doctor's degree from Kings College, London, in Church Music. He is a member of the staff of Boston University as a special lecturer on church music, worship and architecture. During the World War, Dr. Fisher had charge of welfare work for the American and

British officers on leave in London. Later he became co-pastor of the American Church in Paris.

Dr. William C. Lennox of the Harvard Medical School has been in China before as a member of the staff of the Peking Union Medical College and therefore is well fitted to make a study of medical missions.

Professor Edgar W. Knight, Ph. D., of the University of North Carolina, is an expert in the field of education, and has conducted numerous educational surveys in the United States.

T. H. P. Sailer, Ph. D., is known in all missionary circles as the man who initiated missionary education at Teachers College, New York, where he was an associate in Education for twelve years. Perhaps Dr. Sailer is even better known for his series of booklets started in 1910 on lists of the best educational books of the year. Thousands of these have gone to all parts of the world and helped missionaries keep in the front rank of educational technique and methods. Dr. Sailer is trustee of Hangchow College, China, and Woman's Union College of Japan, as well as an officer of the Missionary Education Movement.

Professor Guy W. Sarvis spent fifteen years in China as Dean of Nanking University and lecturer in the field of Sociology and Economics. He is a member of the East China Educational Commission and of the International Famine Relief Commission and is under appointment on his return to America to be lecturer on Far Eastern Affairs at Vanderbilt University.

Miss Anna G. Seesholtz, M. A., is National Secretary in the Education and Research Division of the Young Women's Christian Association in the United States of America. She was in China as National Student Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association from 1919 to 1924. In 1926 she received a Graduate Fellowship in Theology at the University of Marburg in Germany under the Institute of International Education.

Problems to be Answered by the Inquiry

The problems which the laymen hope to have answered by the inquiry are the central problems of the Christian Movement, which are very familiar to all leaders of the church in China. As briefly summarized by Dr. John R. Mott, the fundamental questions are as follows:

1. How successfully are the attitude and work of the Missions adapted to the national genius and cultural heritage of the people? In other words, are the Missions and the institutions to which, in the Providence of God, they have given birth sufficiently naturalized or are they unduly transferring Western traditions and patterns to the Orient?
2. What distinctive values can American Christians derive from the faith, the achievements and the fellowship of Orientals?
3. What distinctive results have been achieved by Christian institutions and how do they compare in efficiency and in achievements with corresponding government and non-Christian institutions?
4. In order to minister most effectively to the basic social and spiritual needs confronting the peoples in Japan, China and India, what expansion, readjustment or recasting of Mission enterprise may be called for, especially in regard to the relative emphases on types of work, the kinds and numbers of missionaries and the use of foreign funds?
5. What does experience show to have been the advantages or disadvantages of cooperation among the Christian agencies in India, China and Japan, and what, if any, further cooperative steps should be taken by the Missions?

Significance of the Commission's Arrival

It is perhaps important to note that the coming of this commission coincides with the launching of the the Five Years' Movement, which has already been started in various parts of the country. The so-called Five Years' Movement was initiated by the Christian Churches in China, which aimed to enlist more Christian followers into the churches at the present juncture when the Chinese churches are endeavoring to work for their self-support and self-maintenance. The coming of the Laymen's Mission, it is hoped, may possibly give an impetus to the Chinese churches for the strengthening of their efforts, which may lead them to a success.

The coming of the Laymen's mission, as stated in the editorial of the *Chinese Recorder*, a religious journal in Shanghai, in its December issue, is not to wind up a bankrupt enterprise, but rather to rewind a movement. "They are", as it further stated, "the forerunners of a new type of evangelism—scientific evangelism! They are out to find

programs built not on enthusiasm, or slogans alone, but on facts painstakingly and scientifically gathered. They are out to ascertain in scientific terms what it means in actual effort to love God and keep the Golden Rule."

Two things the Christians of today must achieve, as stated by Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, in this era of Kingdom Evangelism. First, we must insure that Chinese and Western Christians continue to toil together. In doing this we expect to learn of each other. We aim to be both getters and givers. Second, we aim to learn how to work with those constructive aspirations and forces aiming at building the New China. "The changes going on in China have made trouble for Christianity. Some of these were due to misunderstanding, some to the mistakes of missionaries, some to the upsets inevitable upon such changes. But in general we believe China is going forward! We intend to keep step with that forward movement. The modern Christian Movement has been in China about a century and a quarter. We are looking towards the emergence of a program that will carry us forward another hundred years or so."

Shanghai, Dec. 30, 1930.

Sir Aurol Stein's Expedition Under Chinese Fire

Percy Stafford Allen, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who is an intimate friend of Sir Aurol Stein, in a letter to the London *Times* has expressed his conviction that "the remarks derogatory to New China" attributed to the famous archaeologist are fantastic, ridiculous and baseless and suggests that someone has invented them. Mr. Allen points out that Sir Aurol Stein has given a formal assurance that no antiques will be removed from China without the consent of the Chinese authorities.

Sir Aurol Stein is now in charge of an expedition in Sinkiang. Recently the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Relics, Peking, petitioned the Government demanding his expulsion on the ground that, during a speech in the United States before he came out to China, the archaeologist attacked young China and the Kuomintang and said that he could bribe the Sinkiang officials to allow him to remove treasures from the country.

In this connection the National Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities has issued a statement charging that Sir Aurol Stein got permission to enter the country "under the false pretence of investigating ancient trade routes" but recently it had "obtained reliable information that Sir Aurol Stein's real object is to undertake large scale archaeological excavations and is supplied with very large funds from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Archaeological Survey of India and the Trustees of the British Museum. From the nature of the agreement made between Sir Aurol Stein's financial supporters which authorizes him among other things to determine from his collections what are to be considered duplicates, it is evident that he intends, not only to excavate in Chinese Turkestan, but also to export archaeological objects and works of art from the country."

Kwangtung Treasurer Resigns, Says Unable to Get Results

Fan Ki-mo has telegraphed to Nanking from Canton resigning from the provincial treasurership and as representative of the national treasury. He declares it is impossible to get results under present conditions. Likin and other extra duties were abolished January 1 in Canton, in common with other parts of China, by the order of the Commissioner of Customs, but in the meantime the Canton government has started collecting special taxes on matches, cotton, and cement.

Dalai Lama's Delegate Arrives in Nanking

Yung-kung-chia-sa, plenipotentiary delegate of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, arrived in Nanking December 7. He later called on President Chiang Kai-shek and consulted him on means of fostering closer relations between China Proper and Tibet. General Ma Fu-hsiang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, also is stated to have received a letter from the Dalai Lama requesting him to render every assistance.

Chinese at Weihaiwei Remove Monuments

A *Reuter* message from Peiping states that the Chinese authorities in Weihaiwei have been pulling down many of the tablets and monuments erected under the British regime. Some of these were put up by Chinese to former Governors, while others were erected to the officers and men of various British regiments who died there.

American Immigration Laws and China

(This article by Dr. Fong F. See, well known Chinese resident of Shanghai, appeared in the form of a letter which was published in the Dec. 31 issue of *The Chinese Nation*. The article is of special interest in view of the publication in *The Review* on Dec. 20 of an article by a Chinese attorney, Dr. Henry P. Chiu, and also a communication by an American dealing with the same subject).

I have read your recent editorial on *China and U. S. Immigration Laws* with interest. Because I went to America as an emigrant boy in the spring of 1882, just before the Chinese Exclusion Laws went into effect and lived through the subsequent years of discrimination and persecution on the Pacific Coast, I am familiar with the conditions with which you dealt, and wish to express my reaction to some of your statements.

You advocated that China should be placed "on a quota basis as an indication of just treatment by the American government." The quota basis takes away the sting of racial discrimination and will, no doubt, satisfy the self-respect of our people. In practice, however, this arrangement will bring us but little benefit, for the number of Chinese who would be admitted to the United States under the quota law would be limited to 2 per cent of the number of Chinese who resided in that country in 1800. Therefore, the number of Chinese who would benefit would not be large enough to be of any great importance. When once the quota basis is in force the laborers of South China will register such large numbers that a would-be emigrant will have to wait for ten years for his turn, as is now the case with Russia.

Abuses on Both Sides

You referred to the abuses of the present law and the hardships that our people in America are called upon to undergo. Seeing that I was spat upon, kicked on the streets, and on several occasions had to run for my life, I appreciate what you wrote on this point. At the same time it is only fair to remember that the abuses are on both sides. So many of our people resort to falsehood and fraudulent means for evading the law to gain entrance to the United States that some of the immigration officials come to regard all Chinese as rascals. Numbers of our people and foreigners find it a lucrative business to smuggle Chinese into America. We cannot deny that there are thousands of Chinese in America who went there on false pretenses. There is not much evidence of this in Shanghai and other parts of China, but in South China organized rings are frequently at work.

I have not experienced the difficulty of having to encounter uncivil and unwilling junior clerks and interpreters before getting access to an American consul for visas, though I have had not a little to do with the American consulates in Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai. If this is true it is not peculiar to American consulates in China, for is it not a fact that we have to go through such red tape in all transactions in the East—in going to see a bank manager, a postmaster, a commissioner of customs, etc.? However true this may be in other consulates, it does not apply to J. B. Sawyer, the vice-consul who handles visas at the American Consulate-General in Shanghai. His desk is at the window, and anybody can approach him direct.

As regards the woman graduate who had difficulty in getting her passport vised, I think there is an explanation which may not be apparent to the casual reader. It is known that some American colleges, the University of California, for example, accept foreign students on condition that they have sufficient knowledge of the English language to follow lectures in English as conducted in an American college. A clause to that effect is included in the formal certificate of admission which is sent by the school to the student. It is easy to see that the responsibility for this restriction rests with the college and not with the American Government or its officials. Apparently, when the young woman established her English qualifications, she obtained her visa, went to her school in America, and, presumably, is carrying on her studies there at the present time.

Though I suffered and endured injustice resulting from the hatred started by Denis Kearney and other sandlot agitators, yet my residence of twenty-four years in America enabled me to see both sides of the case. In the days of gold, in the days of 49, the United States invited coolie labor from South China to help build railroads and

work in gold mines. The coolies were well received; but, coming from the lower strata of society, with their fondness for gambling, opium smoking, and quarreling, they created a bad impression. Their low economic life, their exclusiveness, and their unwillingness to share in civic duties gave ground for the labor agitators to stir up sentiment against them. The better class of Americans, on the whole, were not in favor of the boycotts and violence done to the coolies; but the labor unions, especially on the Pacific Coast, were and are all-powerful and jealous of the Chinese. In our resentment we should not forget that our own people were in a way responsible for the ill treatment accorded them.

At this time of business depression throughout the world, the United States, as do other manufacturing nations, is anxious to secure more trade in China. It does not seem wise to me that because of this desire we should take the attitude that unless America revises her exclusion law we shall not trade with her. International trade benefits both parties. We buy from America; we also sell to America. We need American machinery, automobiles, gasoline, books, etc., and we want to sell to the Americans our tea, silk, hides, wood-oil, and what-not. This interchange of commodities can be best carried on in mutual confidence and a friendly spirit. Harping on each other's short-comings will destroy this confidence and friendship. America has been China's best friend, and I believe that the Americans are sympathetic to the aspirations of our country at this time. What is needed to-day is better understanding, which can come about by seeing and appreciating the good points in each other.

Heads of Reorganized Executive Yuan Sworn in at Nanking

The ceremony of formally swearing into office of the Heads of the various Ministries and Chairmen of the various Commissions of the reorganized Executive Yuan took place at Nanking at the National Government Headquarters December 22. A list of the officials follows, most of them being reappointments:

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance;
General Ho Ying-chang, Minister of War;
Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications;
Sun Fo, Minister of Railways;
Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry;
Chang Wu-hua, Administrative Vice-Minister of Interior and Acting Minister pro tem pending the arrival of the new Minister, Shang-ching.
General Ma Fu-hsiang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee;
Dr. J. H. Liu, Chairman of the Opium-suppression Commission;
Li Shu-hua, Political Vice-Minister of Education; and
Chen Pu-lai, Administrative Vice-Minister of Education.

Hu Han-min, President of the Legislative Yuan, presided and delivered the seals of office on behalf of the National Government. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, administered the oath.

When the Late Charles Soong Was a Student in America

The *News and Observer* of Raleigh, North Carolina, on Nov. 23 published an interesting report telling of the experiences of the late Charles Soong when a student at Trinity College, North Carolina, stating that there are still more than a dozen persons in the little college town who remember when the husband of Mrs. K. T. Soong and the head of the well known Soong family, was a student in that city. The article stated that young Soong had apparently gone to America on a sailing schooner and on the way over had learned from the sailors how to make cord hammocks, which knowledge he quickly turned to good account because every family in the town wanted one of them. He boarded at the home of a Prof. W. T. Gannaway and was well known and liked by the faculty members and students. General Carr, well known citizen of North Carolina, became interested in the young Chinese student and is said to have assisted him in various ways. On the Sunday before Christmas in 1880 young Soong was converted and became a member of the Methodist Church, the baptismal ceremony being conducted by Dr. Braxton Craven, President of Trinity College. Mr. Soong returned to China in 1881, but according to the account he maintained his membership in the Trinity Methodist Church until his death a few years ago, although also affiliated with the same church in China.

North Manchuria's Need of Foreign Capital

BY E. U. BARUNG

Harbin, December 28, 1930.

ALTHOUGH the unstable political situation, economic depression and unemployment in many countries, and unprecedentedly small demand and low prices for Manchurian products on markets abroad, are regarded as ominous signs of a continuation for an indefinite time of the now prevailing depressed situation in North Manchuria, hope is entertained by Harbin business men that a revival of business in the country may be expected in the very nearest future. When thinking of improving the business situation here the local merchants seem to imagine foreign capital pouring in big lots into Manchuria. In their reflection on the present ruinous stagnation of trade and industry they apparently come to a conclusion that countries possessing immense capital lying idle, because of the general depression and overproduction of manufactured goods in those countries, will have necessarily to direct their attention to Manchuria, which in the belief of local merchants may be a fertile field for ample investments of foreign capital for developing commerce, industry, agriculture, railroad building, etc. in the country. Such trend of thoughts of the local business circles and the public in general is to some extent fed by a recent report of a project to open an Anglo-Chinese bank in Mukden, and by the visiting of China by the Canadian and the English Business Committees. Fifteen members of the latter Committee are expected to arrive on in Harbin January 5. They will stay for about a week to make investigation as to economic conditions and possibilities for opening enterprises in Manchuria.

As for America and American capital, reports reaching here are no less reassuring to the majority of the dejected merchants of Harbin. It has been reported that at a conference lately held by the representatives of financial and industrial worlds of the U.S. at Washington it was resolved that more serious attention should be paid to developing closer commercial relations between China, especially Manchuria, and the U. S.; and that Mr. Hanson, American consul to Harbin, continues in Washington cooperating with the Government for practical solution of questions on the path to realization of a scheme of investing American capital in several different industrial enterprises in North Manchuria.

An intensive development of the economy of the Russian Far Eastern Regions and closer trade relations with China seem to be among the plans to be immediately realized by the Government of the U.S.S.R. To expedite this a conference was recently held at Vladivostok at which all the prominent Soviet officials in the Russian Far East and Mr. Rudy, manager of the C. E. R., participated. Rumor has been current that the directing center of the Soviet Trading Societies will soon be transferred from Harbin to Mukden, where a Head Office of the Gostorg (the state Trade Department of the U. S. S. R.) for the whole of the North China will be established. It is also reported in connection with the above mentioned conference that the Soviets are now intent upon a project of organizing a regular steamship service between the port of Vladivostok and that of Inkow, which project is said to be much sympathized with by the concerned Chinese circles. News reaching here from Mongolia state that a Mongol-Soviet Cooperative Society has been formed, one of the main objectives whereof is to monopolize the fisheries and the fish trade in Barga and Halha. The Society is reported to have employed highly skilled fishermen who originally had been employed at fisheries of the Caspian Sea and Lake Baikal. They started fishing in the system of the lakes of Puir-nor. For the purpose of transporting its fish to Manchuli and Hailar the Society has hired about one thousand camels.

Japanese Activities

The Japanese economic activities in Manchuria are widely known. They continue to invest lots of capital in the area of the S. M. R. and are taking a strong economic foot-hold in the zones of the Sepenkhai-Taonan, and Kaishan railways, holding at the same time about 50% of the total import of manufactured goods into North Manchuria. During the present exporting season different Japanese firms and forwarding agencies organized shipping of export-cargoes by the Taonan-Tsitsikar railway to the port of Dairen. The big Japanese forwarding agency of Kokusai-Unew, among other facilities—lower freight

tariffs, etc.—extended to the exporters desiring to ship their cargoes by the said railway, lends the exporters money against their cargoes by way of loans amounting to 95% of the total worth of the cargo. As a result of the different facilities extended the exporters save about 50 dollars on each car-load (30 tons).

With Japanese and Russian capital at work in North Manchuria local merchants expect capital from England and America to come into the country "to right the economical wrongs" "Of the things to be imported into N. Manchuria money is the best of all," said an educated business-man of Harbin in the course of a conversation with the writer. "It will bring a great deal of good to the country and will not fail to enrich the investor." They look to America and England as the source of specie with which to restore economical conditions here and expect a good deal of cooperation from American and English capitalists. But it is a question whether their expectations will be realized and whether the capitalists of the above said countries will be willing or will be able to manage—if they be willing—to assume the role of bankers and investors.

The Bean and Bean-Oil Market of Harbin.

The London price for Manchurian beans has been still falling, the latest quotation according to the telegraphic advice received by the local Bourse Committee being given as £6.10 per ton. Local prices are also on a steady decline ranging now from 85 to 90 local cents per pood. Some of the exporting firms continue buying beans here, although they say that prospects for the export of this commodity are far from bright.

Bean-cake prices have fallen as low as 60 cents, local currency, per pood, the buyers being almost exclusively Japanese exporters.

Bean-oil, unfiltered, was never so cheap as it is now, being quoted at \$3.70, local money, per pood; and the oil mills of Harbin are suffering losses. It has been reported that the Union of the North-Eastern Oil Mills in their efforts to get out of the critical situation and to give the business a new push is planning to organize shipments of bean-oil and bean-cake to Western Europe by rail through the U. S. S. R. But forwarding of such bulky commodities like bean-cakes over distances of tens of thousands versts will hardly prove practical.

Bandits Cause Wreck on Mukden Railway—85 Passengers Killed

An official investigation of the bandit hold-up which took place on the Peiping-Mukden Railway December 27 reveals the fact that 85 passengers were killed and more than 30 seriously injured. The bandits wrecked the train by removing several rails. Four passenger cars were destroyed by the fire which spread from the wrecked locomotive, which together with the cars, was flung down from an altitude of 85 feet. Most of the deaths were caused by burns. The booty is reported to be hidden somewhere on the border of Liaoning and Jehol, where the bandits have had their headquarters for the last few years.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, on receipt of the news of the hold-up, immediately dispatched one Fengtion brigade to advance on the bandits, and also instructed the troops under Gen. Tang Yu-ling at Jehol to dispatch troops to assist in the anti-bandit operations.

Forge Products Co. Loses Almost Tls. 20,000

The General Forge Products, Ltd. held its second annual meeting in Shanghai December 30. R. B. Mauchan, chairman of the board, described the growth of the company during the year, pointing out that it had developed from a small factory turning out 4,000 to 6,000 kegs of nails monthly to a mass production enterprise manufacturing about 12,000 kegs during the same period. However, the result of the year's working was a loss of Tls. 19,311.45, mainly as a result of the unprecedented drop in silver.

Chinese Ex-Admiral to Marry Japanese Woman Journalist

Advices from Tokyo state that Wen Shu-te, a former Admiral in Chinese Navy, who served at Tsingtao during the Wu Pei-fu regime, is engaged to marry a Japanese woman journalist named Kitansura. The announcement was made after the Japanese police made enquiries as to the identity of a middle-aged Chinese who was stopping at the "Dolnil" hotel in Osaka.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

National City Bank Loan to Mexico

Of interest in connection with reports regarding an American silver loan to China was a report by *Reuters* from New York dated Dec. 31 which stated that National City Bank of New York had granted a loan to the Mexican Government of G.\$16,000,000 the same to be used for the purpose of stabilizing the exchange of Mexican currency by the purchase of dollar drafts on New York. The loan will be repaid within six months to two years.

Central Land Bureau at Nanking

Wu Shang-ying, member of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government on Dec. 31 was appointed Director of the preparatory office for institution of a Central Bureau for the administration of land affairs throughout the country. The recent Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang adopted a resolution ordering the early inauguration of a National Land Bureau. The purpose is to promote modern land surveys as a means of modernizing the land-tax.

\$45,000,000 Proposed Loan for Peiping-Hankow Line

According to a dispatch from Peiping in the *Sin Wan Pao* the administration of the Peiping-Hankow Railway is planning shortly to issue a loan of \$45,000,000 for the purpose of refunding old debts, readjusting the administration and financing the purchase of new equipment. The terms of the loan will be similar to a loan approved by the National Government for the Peiping-Mukden Railway, amounting to \$50,000,000.

Reorganization of Charhar Administration

The National State Council on Dec. 31 announced a reorganization of the administration of Charhar provincial government, the following officials being appointed:

Liu I-fei, Member and concurrently Chairman; Wu Yung, concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Wen Kuang, concurrently Commissioner of Finance; Kao Shih-ping, concurrently Commissioner of Education; Chao Hsing-teh, concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction; and Mo-chu-Keh-Hung-Lu-Pu and Hang Chiu-shou, members.

Ten-Day Air Service from France to Indo-China

M. Pasquier, Governor-General of French Indo-China, in a recent interview cabled to the Far East by the French news service on Dec. 30 stated that the new air-mail and passenger service shortly to be established would make it possible to travel from Paris to Indo-China in 10 days. Previously it has required 26 days by steamer to make the trip. He claimed that the new service would lead to an improvement of the relations between France and her Far Eastern colony "which has been lost in the depths of the Far East."

\$6,000,000 Cable Loan

According to a report in the Chinese newspapers last week the Ministry of Communications arranged with the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association for a loan of \$60,000,000 for the purpose of paying off an old debt of \$4,000,000 to the foreign cable companies and the remainder to be used in paying for radio equipment used in connection with the new International Radio Station recently opened for traffic between China and America and China and Germany and France. The loan was arranged by Liu Shu-fan, director of the Postal Savings and Remittance Bank.

Reorganization of Shanghai Harbor Affairs Bureau

In compliance with an order of the Executive Yuan, the Bureau of Harbor Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has been taken over by representatives of the Municipal Government, the Bureaux of Land, Public Works, and Public Utilities. Yi Ting-mo, Director of the Bureau, has been transferred as Counsellor of the Municipal Government. Matters pertaining to the improvement of the shores along the Whangpoo will henceforth be administered by the Land Bureau; the administration of wharves and registration of native junks, by the Bureau of Public Utilities; and the dredging of waterways and embankment affairs, by the Bureau of Public Works.

British Economic Mission Departs From Peiping

The British Economic Mission which has been making an investigation of conditions in China from the standpoint of British trade expansion, departed from Peiping on Jan. 3 after several days spent in that city. According to the report part of the members of the Mission will return to Shanghai while others proceeded to Manchuria. Of interest in connection with the Mission investigation of the cotton goods market in China was a report from London on Jan. 3 stating that a stoppage of the cotton manufacturing industry in the Manchester area was foreshadowed in a threatened strike of weavers, the trouble being due to a failure of employers and operatives to agree on the matter of a new system designated as "more looms per weaver."

Foreign Legations Given Sites Near Nanking Drum Tower

A report by the *Kuo Min* service on Dec. 28 stated that the National Government had designated sites in the vicinity of the Nanking Drum Tower for use of the various foreign Legations, each legation being allotted approximately 100 mow or the equivalent of approximately six acres. The plots will not be "grouped" as in the old Legation "Quarter" at Peiping, but will be separated. According to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Jan. 3 certain departments of the National Government have raised serious objection to the granting of sites for the foreign legations on the grounds that the amount of land is excessive. The report claimed that six mow or one acre would be sufficient for each Legation.

Further Population Estimate in Japanese Manchurian "Zone"

The Japanese *Rengo* service on Jan. 4 issued a report from Tokyo stating that the recent census of the population in the Japanese Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone exceeds 1,327,000, namely 809,173 males and 508,798 females as detailed below:

Districts	Population
Kwantung	955,727
Railway Zone	372,244
Total	1,327,971

Of the above, the Japanese residents number 225,819, Koreans 18,247, Chinese 1,080,885 and Occidentals 3,020.

Comptroller's Office Organized

Chen Chi-tsai, commissioner of finance for Kiangsu province, on Dec. 30 was sworn into office as Comptroller-General of the Government. The oath was administered by Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan, with General Chiang Kai-shek serving as Chairman. Tai Chi-tao in his address expressed the hope that based on the past and with the introduction of up-to-date Western principles, an efficient system of fiscal control will be set up not only to regulate China's national finances but to provide the Government and the people with an accurate and reliable account of the financial condition of the country, present as well as past and future.

President Chiang also expressed the hope that all necessary preparations will be hastened to bring about the early inauguration of the Office so that effective control over the country's finances may be exercised.

Japanese Firm Constructing New Bridge at Foochow

A report by the Foochow correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* on Dec. 31 stated that a Japanese firm had been granted the contract to reconstruct the famous "Bridge of Ten-Thousand Ages" in that city. The bridge was originally constructed in the time of the Emperor Ta Teh of the Yuan Dynasty in the year 1330 A. D. Under the Emperor Chien Lung in the Tsing Dynasty, about 1780 it was repaired and altered. The bridge crosses the Min River and long has been an object of beauty to visitors. The chief trouble has been due to the width of the bridge which is only 12 feet making it difficult for automobile transportation. According to the contract the Japanese firm will widen the surface of the bridge to approximately 30 feet with a space of 20 feet in the center for vehicles. The work must be completed in four months and will cost about \$145,000. The surface will be paved with concrete blocks.

Shantung Railway Pays Semi-Annual Interest Installment

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Tsingtao on Dec. 30 stated that "contrary to expectations" the Tsinan-Tsingtao (Shantung) Railway had been able to meet the semi-annual interest installment due at the end of last year. The interest amounted to \$1,200,000, the total amount of the loan from Japanese financial interests being \$40,000,000. The Shantung railway loan was negotiated following the Washington Conference in 1922 when the railway, originally German owned and taken over by the Japanese, was surrendered to Chinese control. The Japanese report stated that due to the civil war situation last year, fear was felt that the railway would not be able to meet its interest payments. On several occasions agitations have been started in Chinese circles to pay off the loan, but the allegation has been made that the Japanese do not wish the loan repaid as it would tend to decrease their interests in Shantung province. Under the present arrangement the Japanese have the right to appoint a financial agent in the office of the railway.

Law Governing Delegates to the National People's Convention

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on Dec. 29 enacted a law governing the election of delegates to the National People's Convention, scheduled to be held in Nanking on May 5 of the present year. The total number of delegates, according to the Law, shall be 520, to be apportioned as follows: 450 for the 28 provinces; 22 for the eight municipalities (under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan); 12 for Mongolia; 10 for Tibet and 26 for Chinese nationals resident in foreign countries. The Delegates shall be chosen by the following organizations: (1) Farmers' Unions, (2) Labor Unions, (3) Chambers of Commerce, and Industrial Organizations; (4) Educational Associations, National Universities, Universities registered at the Ministry of Education, and Associations of Liberal Professions; and (5) the Kuomintang. In every electoral district, there shall be a superintendent, whose duty it will be to supervise over the elections and investigate the qualifications of the electors. Jurisdiction over contested elections, illegal elections, or frauds and crimes committed during the elections is vested in the various Provincial Higher Courts.

New Accounting System for the Ministry of Finance

A report by the semi-official *Kuo Min* service on Dec. 31 stated that considerable progress has been made in connection with the installation of a modern accounting system in the Ministry of Finance. The report stated that the Ministry on Accounting of the Ministry had been working on a new accounting system, which when completed would function in reality as the Central accounting and financial reporting office of the National Government. At a meeting held on Dec. 27 the various accounting records and financial statements were carefully examined. F. Chin, Chairman of the Commission, presided. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, addressed the meeting, pointing out the necessity of installing the new accounting system, and the importance of co-operation between the different departments and offices of the Ministry in making it a success. It is stated that the records have already been approved by the Minister and will be officially adopted on January 1, 1931. A circular order has already been issued to the different collecting organizations requesting them to observe strictly the requirements of the new accounting system and to render their reports to the Department of Accounts regularly.

Chekiang Merchants Protest Sale of "Unborn" Lamb-Skins

Merchants of Chekiang province have petitioned the National Government urging the placing of restrictions on the practice of slaughtering ewes in order to obtain the skins of "unborn" lambs for sale as furs in the United States. According to a report which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, Chekiang lambskin is noted for its exceptional sheen and silkiness, these qualities being entirely due to the ewes being fed on mulberry leaves. Of these there is a great amount in the province, mulberry trees having been cultivated for many years for the silk industry, in which Chekiang leads the rest of China. Of recent years an enormous demand for these lambskins has come from America, especially for skins with extremely

(Continued on page 134)



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Who's Who in China

Miss Li Chiu-chun, artist; born at Shanghai, 1900; studied fine arts in China and France; member of the committee of the National Arts Exhibition held by the Ministry of Education; general secretary of the Sino-Japanese Joint Arts Exhibition; attended the Centennial Celebration Exhibition of the National Independence of Belgium at Brussels; member of the arts research Committee of the Ministry of Education; member of the Committee of the Chinese Arts Exhibition held at Paris, France; now, lecturer at Shanghai Fine Arts College and professor of the National Arts College and director of the Arts Research Institute, Shanghai:



Miss Li Chiu-chun

李秋君

she recently contributed \$50,000 toward the establishment of the Art Museum at Shanghai; address: 80 Carter Road, Shanghai.

Hung Wei-kuo, salt official; born at Yee-hsien, Liaoning, 1895; graduate of the law department of the National



Hung Wei-kuo
洪維國字敬民

institute of China at Woosung, Shanghai, 1916; joined the Mukden Government as chief of the military tribunal, 1919; general secretary to the Tutung of Charhar, 1920; director of the administrative affairs department of the Government of Charhar, 1921; chief secretary to the Tutung of Jehol, 1924; director of the bureau of industry, Jehol, 1920; counsellor to the Ministry of War, Peking, 1926; director of mines of the Ministry of Industry, 1927; superintendent of customs at Shanhaikwan, 1928; now, Chang Lu salt commissioner, Tientsin, Hopei, 1930.

America Intervenes Too Much, Says U. S. Senator

The deaths of eight American Marines in Nicaragua led Senator King (Democrat) of Utah to declare in Washington January 1: "The United States has been in the habit of intervening too much in foreign lands." The Senator later moved a resolution in the Senate demanding "absolute withdrawal from Nicaragua."

A Reuter message says that the affray in Nicaragua is considered a severe blow to United States prestige in Central America and only the barest details have been allowed to leak out. The Navy department, the telegram says, has apparently instituted a sort of unofficial censorship.

Foreign Policy Association Reviews Indian Non-Cooperative Movement

The Foreign Policy Association *Information Service* for November 26 is devoted to the crisis in India. Reviewing the history of the non-cooperative movement, it is recorded that Mahatma Gandhi emerged from the National Congress at Amritsar in December 19 as the acknowledged leader of the Nationalist movement. The concept of "non-violent non-cooperation," as a designation for his refusal to cooperate with a regime that could result in such incidents as the Amritsar tragedy, was here born in the Mahatma's mind. This concept was elaborated at a special Congress session in Calcutta, held in September 1920, and directed toward the achievement of home rule. The Mohammedans had by now accepted the new program, the more ardently since Gandhi vigorously supported the Moslem agitation against the treatment meted out to Turkey by the victorious Allies. The regular Congress, held in Nagpur at the end of December, endorsed the non-cooperation program, which was already being carried out on a national scale. At its height, the new movement proved the greatest threat to British rule that had yet developed in India. The extent of Hindu-Moslem co-operation and of popular support was impressive. The resolute attitude of Gandhi gave an immense impetus to the cause of social reform.

Chinese Masses Will Probably Celebrate Lunar New Year

While the Chinese Government and public organizations and firms, and large and small concerns duly observed the Gregorian New Year holidays, there are indications that the Chinese generally will continue to celebrate their New Year according to the Lunar calendar. The Chinese people in general, barring the educated and more advanced elements, are reluctant to throw overboard their long-cherished institutions. It is probable therefore that Shanghai will celebrate two New Years—the Gregorian New Year by the official and public classes and the lunar New Year by the masses, particularly in the interior parts of the country, where the influence of the Government's mandate does not penetrate to any great extent. This double celebration of the New Years, while according to a Chinese writer, might infringe the dignity of the Government's order, is regarded to be feasible by the Chinese people in general. It remains to be seen whether the Shanghai laboring classes will refrain from aiding in the celebration of the Lunar New Year which means traditionally so much to them.

New Government Formed in Panama Following Revolt

Messages received from Balboa in New York, January 2, stated that rebels had made a surprise attack upon the Presidential Palace in Panama city and had made President Arosemena a prisoner. The rebels also arrested ex-President Chiari.

At least ten people were killed and 20 wounded as a result of the attack upon the palace. The casualties include an American newspaper correspondent who was wounded. Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, the Minister of Panama in Washington, has accepted the Presidency in succession to Dr. Arosemena.

The Hearst newspapers blame "land grabbing tactics of powerful British rubber interests" for the revolution in Panama. They also publish an interview with Richard Marsh, an ex-diplomatic official, who accuses ex-President Chiari of rushing through legislation ceding rubber lands in Panama to a British Syndicate. Marsh says that the election of Senor Arosemena, who was "Chiari's man Friday" made the revolution inevitable.

Shanghai College Students Study Chinese Alphabet

Shanghai College, which has always been a pioneer in the mass education movement, is a strong sponsor of the movement to introduce the phonetic Chinese alphabet. The Shanghai College students are taking a keen interest in the movement for anti-illiteracy through the use of Chinese phonetic signs. At a recent meeting of the Assembly, the whole College student body applied itself to the study of the Chinese alphabet, which consists of forty letters. It is understood that the Ministry of Education has sent an order to all the colleges in China to include the new phonetic alphabet in its curriculum.

Mo Teh-hui, C. E. R. Delegate, Ill in Hospital at Harbin

Mo Teh-hui, Chinese delegate to the Sino-Russian Conference in Moscow, who returned to Harbin during the latter part of December, has entered a hospital at Harbin for medical treatment for nervous strain and serious stomach disorder, following the long nervous strain incidental to eight months' negotiations with officials of the Soviet Government, combined with the scarcity of proper food available in Moscow. Mr. Mo's illness will delay his contemplated trip to Mukden, Tientsin and Nanking for the purpose of discussing Sino-Russian affairs with officials of the Manchurian administration and the National Government.

When Mo Teh-hui arrived in Harbin he informed newspaper correspondents that the negotiations in Moscow pertaining to the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were progressing satisfactorily, despite the fact that considerable difficulty had been encountered in reaching an agreement on the many points involved. Lu Tse-jung, who is now serving as delegate in the absence of Mr. Mo, has only been granted authority to discuss current affairs and is not authorized to make important decisions.

According to Mr. Mo the questions pertaining to the Chinese Eastern Railway must be settled before there can be any discussion of a resumption of trade and diplomatic relations between China and Russia. Mr. Mo was also authority for the statement that the Soviet Government is not now insisting upon an observance of the Habarovsk Protocol signed by the Chinese delegates under duress at the conclusion of the Sino-Russian complications in 1929.

Dr. Paul Monroe and Other Educators Confer on Boxer Indemnity Funds

Dr. Paul Monroe, former professor of history of education at Columbia University, New York, arrived in Shanghai from the United States January 6. He was met here by Dr. James Leighton Stuart, president of Yen Ching University, Peiping. Both are registered at the Astor House Hotel.

Dr. Monroe and Dr. Leighton Stuart are both members of the board of trustees of the China Foundation of Education and Culture, which is supported by American Boxer Indemnity funds. During the week end important meetings are being held by the board, which includes 10 Chinese and five foreign members, in connection with the distribution of the funds, which total about G.\$600,000 per year.

In addition to Drs. Monroe and Leighton Stuart the other foreign members are: Roger S. Greene, acting director of Rockefeller Medical College; J. E. Baker, advisor to the Ministry of Railways, and C. R. Bennett, former manager in Peiping of the National City Bank, and now connected with the Shanghai branch of the same institution.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Takes Over Quarantine Station At Amoy

The control of the Amoy quarantine station was formally handed to Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director general of the Chinese Quarantine Service, by Commissioner of Customs Holwill January 2.

In accepting the direction of the Amoy station, Dr. Wu said the Chinese quarantine service was seeking by every means possible to win the confidence of shippers generally and especially of the foreign interests. Dr. Wu stated the National Government, through the quarantine service is planning to build in Amoy an infectious diseases hospital and also a fumigation plant, which are to be operated as a part of the station. The cost of these two additional units, according to Dr. Wu, will be approximately \$250,000.

Japanese Ask \$3,000,000 for Nanking Incident

A Nanking dispatch in recent Shanghai Chinese newspapers states that M. Shigemitsu, acting Japanese Minister to China, by making a demand for \$3,000,000 compensation for the loss of property and lives of Japanese residents in the capital during its capture by the Nationalist army in 1927 has deadlocked negotiations for the settlement of questions arising out of the Nanking Incident. Dr. C.T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has rejected the Japanese proposals and it is not considered likely that a settlement will be reached at an early date.

The CHINESE NATION

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Men and Events

Mrs. H. R. Ekins, wife of the manager of the *United Press* at Shanghai, is ill at the Country Hospital.

Geo. B. Allen is due in Shanghai from Washington, D. C. January 9. He will be an American Vice Consul here.

Swan, Culberston & Fritz, investment brokers in Shanghai, have admitted K. W. Irle and K. L. Yui as partners.

The death occurred in Shanghai, Sunday, January 4 of Mrs. T. H. Lee, wife of the President of Fu-tan University.

Liu Shang-tsing, new Minister of Interior, has arrived at Nanking from Tientsin and assumed the duties of his office.

Leroy Webber, American consul at Chefoo, has been transferred to Shanghai and has assumed the duties of his office.

M. Velleso, the new Brazilian Minister to China, is enroute to China via Europe. He is expected to arrive here March 23.

P. C. Hsieh of the Ministry of Railways departed for Canton January 7 on a business trip. He will be absent for about a month.

Bishop and Mrs. Alfred A. Gilman of Hankow were scheduled to sail for the United States on the *President Cleveland* on Jan. 9.

Carl Crow, Inc., Shanghai advertising agents, announce the removal of their offices from 45 Peking Road to 16 Jin-kee road, third floor.

Horace L. Felton, formerly connected with the *China Weekly Review*, has been made assistant editor of the *Parnell Observer*, Parnell, Missouri.

H. J. Timperley, correspondent, in Peiping for *The Manchester Guardian* and other newspapers, arrived in Shanghai this week on a brief business trip.

George Bourne, manager of Bills Motors, Fed. Inc., U.S.A., has returned from a visit to the United States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bourne and their small daughter.

James Moss, representative for the U. S. Rubber Co., returned to Shanghai during the week from a visit to the United States. He spent most of the time at Akron, Ohio.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers arrived in Shanghai by the British Naval transport *Nevasa*, December 31, relieving the 1st Battalion the Worcestershire Regiment.

Major General Kashii, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops stationed in North China, arrived at Tientsin January 7. He succeeds Lt. General Ueda.

George K. Hillman, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, passed through Shanghai end of last week from the United States on his way to take up a position at Calcutta.

W. Turner, general manager of *Reuters* in the Far East, and Mrs. Turner arrived back in Shanghai from England January 6. They will reside at the Cathay Mansions.

Cecil J. Merritt, having severed his connection with Doughty & Co., has established himself at No. 9 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai, under the firm name of Cecil Merritt & Company.

H. K. Kwong, Chinese Consul at Manila, is due in Shanghai end of this week. He is enroute to Nanking where he will be one of the counsellors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A new low record in the history of the Shanghai silver exchange market was established January 5 when the tael was at one time quoted at 1.4½. The gold dollar was quoted at Mex. \$4.20.

Miss S. M. Reddan, B. A. will address the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, Thursday, January 15, at 5.30 p.m. on "The Mountains of Formosa." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

The home of Gordon Morris, 41 Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai, was entered by burglars early on the morning of January 5. Silver trophies and imported overcoats to the value of \$1,600 were taken.

The Chinese Eastern Railway discharged 600 of its staff at the end of 1930. The actual "laying-off" is being done gradually. The Railway Board has also eliminated the old-style Russian holidays.

George Charles Butte, the new appointed vice governor of the Philippine Islands, is announced to sail for Manila from San Francisco January 16 by the Dollar liner *President Jefferson* due in Shanghai February 6.

I. Tuxford, engineer-in-chief of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, departed for England during the week. He expects to be away for about three months, and during his absence L. P. Ridgway will carry out his duties as engineer-in-chief.

Four thousand employees of the British-American Tobacco Company in Liverpool were put on half-time January 3 as a direct consequence of the new Chinese tariff heavily increasing the duties on cigarettes other manufactured tobacco.

The April-June 1930 issue of the *Shanghai Market Report* has just been issued by the National Tariff Commission. It contains recorded money fluctuations and wholesale and retail prices of the principal commodities, during the second quarter of 1930.

The washermen of Shanghai are the latest to give notice of an increase in rates. A writer in the *N. C. D. News* writes humorously on the fact that the new scale for washing white clothes for British sailors is six cents, whereas for American sailors it is five cents.

Dr. Soyejima, who was recently appointed an advisor to the Legislative and Examination Yuan, arrived in Nanking last week. Dr. Soyejima is the first Japanese invited by the Nanking Government to serve as an advisor. He has been appointed for a term of five years.

I. Lockhart, long in the railway services of China, and adviser in Peiping and latterly adviser to the Ministry of Railways at Nanking, has resigned his position and accepted the appointment of Traffic Manager for the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, with headquarters at Belfast.

Mrs. T. W. Wallace, whose husband is an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps, stationed at Mare Island, Cal., sailed for San Francisco on the *Tatsuta Maru* last Sunday. From San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will proceed to Mr. Wallace's home in Little Rock, Ark., where they will reside.

Chien Yung-ming, a Shanghai banker, has been chosen by the State Council as Minister to France in succession to Dr. Kao Lu who was recently appointed Minister of Education. Mr. Chien was at one time the Vice-Minister of Finance and was until recently Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Chekiang.

The marriage of Miss Mary A. Selezneff, who recently arrived in Shanghai from Manila, and Chester V. Manney, former manager of Hudford Motors, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Campbell in Shanghai on New Year's night. Mr. Manney has been placed in charge of the Hongkong office of Dodge & Seymour.

The Mayor of Peiping and the head of the Peiping educational bureau proceeded to Tientsin during the week to interview the Hopei Provincial chairman, Wang Shuchang, regarding funds for colleges in Peiping, which formerly were supported from the octroi revenue. This tax bureau was abolished on January 1.

W. Meyrick Hewlett, K. C. M. G., British Consul General at Nanking; W. Russell Brown, C. B. E., Acting British Consul General at Hankow, and H. I. Prideaux-Brune, O. B. E., who will have charge of the British Shipping Office in Shanghai, have received New Year's honors from their Government as indicated by the titles after their names above.

Douglas Fairbanks is coming to the Far East on the tourist liner *Belgenland* for a hunting trip in French Indo-China. He is accompanied by the producer Victor Fleming, his secretary, and a camera-man valet. Douglas has announced that he plans to visit the Emperor of Japan and the King of Siam. Afterwards he will proceed to the jungles of Cambodia.

B. L. Hansen, as employee of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., was found lying prostrate across the bed of his room at 352 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, early on the morning of January 5 with a revolver at his side, and a bullet wound in his head. The wounded man was removed to the Country Hospital, and it is stated that he has a fair chance of recovery.

Barclay Warburton Jr., a New York aviator, is making a flight across the United States to San Diego, California, thence to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he will prepare his beetle-plane for shipment by steamer to Shanghai. From Shanghai he will resume a flight which is destined to take him through Siam, India and Europe, back to the United States again.

J. W. Stephenson, chief of the Chinese Customs office in London, is scheduled to sail on January 27 for Shanghai. He will succeed W. R. Myers, present Commissioner. Col. Hayley Bell, the Commissioner at Tientsin who was removed by the late Lenox Simpson and who left for Europe

after the Civil War was settled, is reported as having been appointed to succeed Mr. Stephenson in the London office.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Hankow states that due to incomplete preparations, considerable commotion is being experienced by the native and foreign traders in Hupeh following the abolition of likin. Forseeing the early enforcement of the new taxes, which take the place of likin, the Chinese traders are active in speculative dealings. Transportation facilities are swamped as the result of the rush of goods.

A new court, the Court of Compromise, has been established as a branch of the Shanghai Special District Court, and has commenced to function in special quarters adjacent to the civil court rooms. The Court of Compromise will handle civil suits before they reach the civil branch of the District Court proper. Agents of the court will make an effort in all cases to settle between prospective litigants and prevent the filing of suit.

Catholic Priest Still Held by Bandits

The Very Rev. C. Tierney, of St. Columban's Mission, who was captured by bandits at Kienchang, in Central Kiangsi, on or about November 17, has sent a letter to his Mission at Peiping asking for some clothing. The letter was written partly in Latin and partly in English. The Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government ordered the local magistrates at Nanfeng to devise means to effect the release of the captive, but according to a *Reuter* message from Peiping, the magistrates, interpreting this as meaning that they must find funds for his ransom, replied that they could do nothing as he was no longer in their district.

General Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, in a telegram from Ki-an to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, January 5, reported the safe arrival there of the nine Catholic missionaries recently rescued near Tungku. He has provided the missionaries with one thousand dollars for further travelling expenses. Signer Cortini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, has telegraphed from Peiping thanking the National Government for the rescue of the Italian missionaries kidnapped in Kiangsi.

Canton Houses Suffer from Bank of the United States Failure

The Canton correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* states that more than one Canton firm may suffer a financial loss in consequence of the failure of the Bank of the United States. In all, some \$200,000 or more had been paid to foreign exporters in Shameen on letters of credits arranged for by American silk dealers through the Bank of the United States. The question now arises: Will the importers on the other side or the exporters on this side have to stand the loss, this financial crash having occurred before these transactions had been finally consummated?

A grand jury inquiry into the failure of the Bank of United States has been opened in New York. The liabilities of the bank are estimated to be G.\$200,000,000. The depositors include many of the less wealthy residents of New York.

Judge Purdy to Return to Shanghai Middle of February

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China is due back in Shanghai February 15. He left Shanghai on vacation in September last. Thirty-one civil cases and two criminal cases await his adjudication. Of the civil cases five are actions for divorce as follow: Mrs. Annie Sauva against David E. Sauva. Mrs. Galina Pohlman versus William Carl Pohlman; Mrs. Katherine Emily Locev versus C. A. Locev, D. Generous against Mrs. Gertrude M. Generous and S. M. Mathes, and Escott W. Powers versus Antoinette W. Powers.

U. S. Senator Favors Recognition of Soviets

Senator Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico, has come out in favor of diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. Senator Cutting said he is also in favor of permitting the Soviet Russians to spread communist propaganda in the United States if they desire to do so. "I say that", said Senator Cutting, "because I believe that the more knowledge Americans have of the Soviet Russians the less they like them and their Communist doctrines."

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

China: The Collapse of a Civilization

China: the Collapse of a Civilization, by Nathaniel Peffer: The John Day Company, New York.

As a writer on contemporary China, Nathaniel Peffer enjoys several advantages over many so-called China experts. Not only has he lived, for a considerable period, but also travelled extensively, in the country. After studying the situation at the scene, he had the wisdom to betake himself thousands of miles away to lay down his analysis, thus enabling himself to take a far-sighted and long-distance view of the entire problem. China that was favorably impresses him, but he is not, like so many admirers of the Middle Kingdom, guilty of any sentimental balderdash in his appraisal. The kaleidoscopic changes of the country's political panorama during the past two decades have not unduly affected his judgment and warped his sense of proportion and relativity. Being essentially an intellectual liberal, he does not condemn. Neither does he entertain illusions as regards the future. Therein lies the value of this new volume. It contains no political panaceas for the "trodden", "tortured" and generally much abused China. It merely presents an "analysis of China's recent history taken as a unit, and history not as an event but as effect." It draws no conclusions; for that is the function of history.

The impact of Western military power, economic invasion, industrialism and cultural penetration has brought about a thorough dissolution of the China that was. The Celestial Empire has been reduced to a mere geographical expression and the China that will be is not yet. That the course of China's history during the past hundred years should be what it has been is inevitable. It could not have been otherwise; because, unlike Japan, "China did not recognize the import of what was pounding at its gates", although the Powers were partially to be blamed for this. The Manchu aristocracy was incompetent and even if there had been in China officials of the calibre of those who were at the helm of state in Japan during the period of reformation, China's lot would only have been alleviated. Territorial expansiveness, coupled with the temperament of the people, would have rendered any real unification extremely difficult if not altogether impossible.

Once broken in, the process of dissolution was rapid and irresistible, and when it was realized that something must be done to save the dynasty, internal discontent swept the government off its feet and a republic was proclaimed. Unfortunately, with the abolition of the monarchy also went all hope for systematic, orderly and peaceful transition from the old to the new.

Says the author:—

"The republic was proclaimed, but republics are not made by fiat. What the revolution did was to unmake the monarchy and the machinery of government over which it presided—or, rather, what the revolution did was to signalize their unmaking by decades of undermining. One system went; no other was at hand to replace it. The old one may have worked badly, especially when run down, as in the nineteenth century; but it worked. . . . With the coming of the republic the old corps of officials was not automatically thrown out; only the Manchus were evicted. The Chinese mandarin is apt at riding horses of every pace, and most of them altered their convictions to meet the needs of the rice-bowl. It is indicative that in the early years of the republic corruption and irresponsibility were not so common as now. In proportion as the old regime dropped out by death, retirement or slow substitution by placemen in favor, conditions have become worse. And now (in 1930) they are at lowest ebb. . . . In the place of men who at least had one kind of tradition and recognized one code there succeeded those who had no education of any kind, no sense of propriety, no background at all; they were upstarts on the make. The statement is made subject to the usual reservations for generalizations—there were in the early days of the republic and there still are officials of honor and punctilio—But with those reservations it holds."

In the meantime there had arisen a number of military satraps entrenching themselves in different parts of the country until after the passing of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916. "And China's disastrous history from 1916 to the present may be summed up as a series of civil wars to determine

which of them would take his place. None has; but the country lies prostrate. China's parasitic, half-banded army of more than two million men is its curse and much of the curse is of foreign making. So also much of the advice to get rid of that army is of foreign origin."

Parallel with the political changes were other forces at work undermining the economic, social and cultural institutions of the country. The final break-up was actual. There was chaos—chaos in its formlessness.

So, in the opinion of the author, present-day China is a vacuum and the only hope for improvement and progress lies in actual unification, if possible, or a cessation of civil war and a stabilization of the *status quo*, the opening up of further transportation facilities, currency reform, regulation and protection of trade, and lastly, the spread of education. "What the government of China must do, therefore, is lift itself by its bootstraps."

Under the present seething, however, the author detects signs of progress.

"It two steps are lost, three are gained. The important military leaders of the last three years appear to be one grade above those of the preceding three years. They at least feel compelled to make moral professions. Actually they do give some heed to considerations beyond their personal ambitions, though not enough to conflict vitally with their ambitions. And a nucleus of personnel is forming, with technical proficiency in the science of government, although as yet it is powerless and well-nigh voiceless. With five years of peace this group might be able to assert itself and accomplish something. While there is something ironical in the deluge of new laws, outlines of reconstruction, plans for railway and electric power systems, new regulations of land ownership, the relations of labor and capital, public utilities and the like, all of which are officially promulgated and then forgotten, they are evidence of a certain amount of basic thinking. In time this thinking may have fruition in act."

Much importance must also be attached to the economic, social and cultural development of the country. All the social problems that accompany industrialism will accrue to China, though, fortunately, as the author points out, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's San Min Chu I has brought "into clear focus this picture as seen with detachment and made articulate all the destructive criticism of Western social conditions which had lodged in the minds of so many Chinese who had been in the West. And it laid emphasis on the necessity of constructive measures of prevention."

Industrially, the author observes, the Chinese factory worker is still thinking in terms of enough to live on and, therefore, the class struggle is yet only in its first stages. But this is a matter for future consideration. What is more pressing and demands immediate attention is the fact that "China is now and will remain for long an agricultural country, and talk of reconstruction is empty until more attention is given to the agrarian problem."

The problem of a universal education is equally important.

"There must be a system of state schools to provide instruction for all of the four hundred million people. But even this is only a minor phase. The basic question of education for China is—What is education? China must work out a new philosophy of education, expressed in content which will be consonant with the demands of the new time and yet be indigenous to the Chinese spirit. Its education must again become the vehicle of its culture and the distillate of its belief."

Mr. Peffer is not at all complimentary when dealing with the government. According to him, "the Nanking government is still cluttered up with the remains of the era of specious dictatorship. . . . With this has been blended, a little uncertainly, the translations into political machinery of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's private political science, and the mixture is somewhat unhappy. . . . It has too little connection with anything really Chinese. The structure of government is already being remodeled into an instrument for carrying out the wishes of individuals strong enough to impose themselves." He makes haste to add, however, "this may be unsound from the point of view of progress toward stable government, but it is at least realistic and therefore preferable to literal fidelity to a scheme which is alien, artificial and imported ready-made, without reference to Chinese conditions and needs."

He likewise minimizes the importance of the Kuomintang. "The Kuomintang has a definite place in Chinese history but not as a party. It has been, rather, the vehicle

of an idea, the idea of revolution, of break with the past. It has miscarried the idea—led it off on wild divagations—but carried it. To conceive of the Kuomintang as a party in the Western sense is misleading. It has always been too inchoate, too lacking in cohesion, composed of too many discordant, even irreconcilable elements, and too unstable in policy and program." Perhaps it would not be wrong to say that the Kuomintang is at once the creator and creature of the revolution.

In regard to the constructive attempts of the revolution, the author's indictment is particularly severe. He says in part:—

"The desire to launch out into new fields was sound; it was, in fact, necessary to do so in order to survive. But too little thought was taken of the requisites of success and too little provision made for subsequent strain. The constructive side of the revolution has been without roots from the very beginning. It has been feeble because sapless."

Mere good intentions in China, in any country, for that matter, are not enough. They can be justified only when every action is found to be in itself good. This must be the criterion of judgment.

As one follows the author through the paragraphs, one is impressed with his keen observation and thorough understanding of the subject. He seems severe at times if only because he is sincere and frank and knows China's strength as well as its weaknesses. He never condemns because it is to be expected that mistakes—costly mistakes—are inescapable. He never allows himself to be carried away by his own enthusiasm and it certainly is a relief to feel that Mr. Pepper did not write his book with his eyes fastened on some kind of an advisership to the Chinese government.

The present volume will be particularly helpful to any foreigner who happens to be in any way interested in China. Besides telling him the right attitude to assume toward China, it shows, on the one hand, the die-hard just "where to get off" and, on the other, tactfully imparts here and there a hint to the paid propagandist "when to pipe down". The only question one wishes to raise in connection with the book is its title which sounds somewhat misleading. The Chinese civilization has not collapsed and, one feels sure, never will. Certain traditional institutions have been broken down, others more or less modified, and still others discarded and replaced. But the Chinese civilization, as such, still remains. What will result will perhaps be a blending of the old and the new, but, essentially, it will be Chinese.

S. H. C.

How Asia Influenced Emerson

Emerson and Asia, by Frederic Ives Carpenter; Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1930. 282 pages with appendix, bibliography and index.

This little volume is much more interesting than one might anticipate from the title. Aside from a knowledge of an Oriental tinge in some passages of Emerson's essays and poetry few had given much thought to his regard for the East. Mr. Carpenter shows us the way in which Indian, Persian and Chinese thought influenced Emerson and his writings.

Emerson looked upon the "mysterious East" as the source of civilization and the cradle of philosophy. One of his names for his wife was "Mine Asia", and this shows his regard for the land and its attributes. He considered contact with the Orient to be stimulating, and he held great admiration for it. On the other hand, he felt it "led merely to intellectual organization and to a resignation to Fate, or the accepted order. It did not foster initiative."

Mr. Carpenter has devoted a whole chapter to a discussion of Neoplatonism and its inclusion of much that is Eastern in its philosophy, thus showing that Emerson, when he followed some of the tenets of this philosophy, was more toward Hindu culture than he realized. Emerson was chiefly influenced by Hindu philosophy, and to a less degree by Persian poetry, Arabian literature and the Zoroastrian forgeries. "Chinese literature and Buddhism were the only two Oriental systems which Emerson did not wholly welcome. Buddhism epitomized for him the quietism of the East, and its passiveness. Chinese literature epitomized its formalism, and its lack of the progressive element. So, although he gained much from his reading of these two, and although late in life he set

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aside his aversion to them, his prevailing attitude is decidedly not one of enthusiasm."

In 1868 Emerson was asked to give a speech at a banquet in honor of the Chinese Embassy then visiting Boston, and in this address he brought together his feeling and appreciation concerning Chinese civilization. Among his favorable opinions are the following:—the importance attached to education by the Chinese system, the credit for many inventions, and Chinese studies in astronomical science. Regarding Confucius he enumerated these attributes:—the acknowledged modesty of the sage who resembled Socrates in his confession of knowing nothing, the fact that Confucius had uttered the Golden Rule of Christ five hundred years earlier, the rare perception of Confucius in recognizing the value of moderation, the power of Confucius' insight and his ideal of greatness. To these he added the ability of the Chinese to labor continuously and to practise stoical economy.

The last chapter of the book is entitled "Emerson, Asia and Modern America". It is a careful summing-up of what Emerson accomplished in the way of blazing the road for new studies and thought in America. Emerson is hailed as the founder of the modern school of Comparative Religion, for his Oriental studies have stirred others to read and admire the writers of the Orient. Whitman was influenced deeply. Amy Lowell's translations from the Chinese are mentioned as another example of interest in Oriental thought-forms. Carl Sandburg's "Grass" and Benet's "John Brown's Body" are other authors and works which have called upon influences of the East. The modern author "most thoroughly steeped in the tinctures of Hindu literature and thought" is O'Neill who shows a pronounced leaning toward Oriental mysticism in "Lazarus Laughed", "Strange Interlude", "The Great God Brown", and "Marco Millions".

Emerson "initiated a new scholarship, and a new type of thinking. Like Petrarch, he is the great precursor of a new Renaissance—the American Renaissance of Orientalism. Just as in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the newly discovered riches of Classical literature were stimulating the minds of Italians to a new scholarship and a new creation, so in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the newly discovered literatures of Asia have been stimulating the leading writers of America to new explorations and

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new horizons of thought, which shall include the lands of the ancient East."

December 27, 1930.

G. B. S.

A British Soldier Who Really "Lived" in India

"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," by F. Yeats-Brown. 1930, The Viking Press, New York. \$2.75, 299 pp. Book of the Month Club's selection for November.

This remarkable book is the production of a man now nearing middle-age who as a youth of less than twenty went into India as a cavalry subaltern and for nine years before the war and some years after it lived the life of a soldier in India concurrently with that of a travelling Philosopher whose travels and adventures, physical and mental, at last have given birth to this unique book.

The subaltern trained his Pathan lancers and fought hill tribesmen, stuck pig and played polo, by day; studied the ascetic philosophy of Yoga, by night, and made nocturnal excursions to the haunts of the Nautch-girls. He faced death on the frontier, death on the tusks of a wounded boar, sat at the feet of one of India's great Yogi to learn the ancient secrets of his cult, witnessed the wild worship of Juggernaut in Temple Square, studied India's religions in Benares, almost met death on the polo field, lived to take part in the world war in France, to work as an observer with the British Air Force in Mesopotamia, to be taken prisoner by the Turks and to escape after two years of incredible suffering and adventure to return to India after the war and resume his life as a Bengal Lancer. He lived a score of lives, each one a glamorous adventure.

Not only physical adventure attracted him, for with mind and soul this unusual, unique soldier delved deep into the problems of India and into her strange and mystic religions. And there is vigor, beauty and simplicity in the manner in which Major Yeats-Brown has set down this record of the adventures of his original, curious and analytical mind.

Perhaps of greatest interest at this time is his magnificent chapter on Benares, the sacred city of India. "Benares is an incarnation of the Hindu mind, full of shocks and surprises," he says. He was disgusted by the filth of the Temples and the rites within them but found beside them a sight than which he declares there is "No more wonderful in the world the crescent sweep of the Ganges on a bright morning, when Benares is at prayer. In that lustral rite, in which a hundred thousand people share, the squalor and superstition of the streets are forgotten; we see here the ancient Aryans, still living in their descendants, glorying in sunlight and water, praying to God rather than demons, untrammelled by the accretion of the centuries and out of the clutch of their many-armed idols."

Unquestionably this is one of the greatest books that ever came out of India, and it has rightly been acclaimed by two continents.

F. S. O.

Story of Russian Peasant Life

Brusski, *A Story of Peasant Life in Soviet Russia*, by F. Panferov. Translated from the Russian, by Z. Mitrov and J. Tabrisky. International Publishers, New York 1930. 300 pages.

This is a novel of present day Russian village life. The author shows in it the ups and downs of the Soviet problem. The age-old prejudices and ignorance of the peasants, their stolidity in the face of misfortune, their levity when life goes well—all these vital elements are woven into the story of a community where co-operative effort is being tried.

There is little plot to the book. It is a narrative of what is passing in many of the scattered communities of Russia. Sometimes its progress is all but stopped by the apathy or the violence of the characters described. There are many details, both inspiring and depressing, and among them the story of the Soviet winds its slow way. And this very fact impresses the reader with the realism of the story. It is profound, and like life itself, shows a complexity which can only be worked out by the simple actions of daily life. The story is not an elegant recital of endeavor for it is too elemental for that description. It is a bare tale of the soil and of the development of human beings whose lives are closely bound to that of the soil. The style suits the subject matter and is direct and clear.

December 29, 1930.

G. B. S.

立 私

中華會計函授學校常年招生

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1203

The public is hereby notified that under instructions received from Inspector General of Customs the New Import Tariff will be applied to all goods arriving from abroad on and after 1st January, 1931.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 31st December, 1930.



H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 225)

fine, short hair and "moire" pattern. The latter are almost invariably the skins of lambs whose mothers have been slaughtered before giving birth. The hair of lambs grows rapidly after birth, and the lapse of two or three days makes a considerable difference in the quality. As a result of this dealers upcountry have been paying as much as \$5 a skin for the unborn variety. This is leading to a wholesale slaughter of ewes throughout the province, so much so that, if the massacre is not checked, merchants predict that the whole species will be extinct within a decade. Shanghai merchants have therefore petitioned the Government to prohibit the slaughter of ewes in order to obtain the skin of the unborn lamb.

More About Senator Pittman's Proposed Silver Loan

Senator Key Pittman, spokesman for American silver mining interests, was quoted to the following effect by a *Reuter* report from New York on Dec. 29, "I favor advances to China through the medium of a pool under the advice of a commission for certain specific developments. The advances should be made as they are needed for the purposes decided upon. Through such procedure there would not be a flooding of China with silver, but silver would move towards the interior of China in the shape of smaller coins that would readily be absorbed by the population. A pacified China, under intensive development, could consume over half the annual mine production of silver of the world." Senator Pittman stated that if the Government of India could be persuaded to suspend its policy of dumping the silver money of India on the world in the form of bullion then the question of oversupply would cease to exist. The first step, however, was to induce the Government of India to suspend its present policy so that the normal purchasing power of silver would be restored. Senator Pittman further declared that if a silver pool were organized the United States would undoubtedly supply most of the silver. "What we desire", he added, is the approval and support of the chief Powers interested in China." Senator Pittman said that advances to China should not be accompanied by political obligations, but any undertaking on the part of the United States must first have the approval of the National Government of China.

Regulations for New \$60,000,000 Tobacco-Tax Loan

The National Legislative Yuan on Dec. 30 approved the regulations for a new loan of \$60,000,000 which will be known as the National 20th Year Rolled Tobacco Treasury Notes, which will be secured on the cigarette tax revenues. The money will be used for national rehabilitation and fiscal requirements. The notes were opened for public subscription on Jan. 1 at par, but as a special encouragement to subscribers, a discount of two per cent was allowed. Interest will be paid at the rate of seven per mille per month, equivalent to 8.4 percent per annum.

Redemption of the loan will be completed by the end of June, 1937, by public drawings to be held monthly for 78 months. The percentage to be redeemed every month commencing from the month of issue is fixed as follows:

- For the first 12 months, 1 per cent.
- For the second 12 months, 1.1 per cent.
- For the third 12 months, 1.2 per cent.
- For the fourth 12 months, 1.3 per cent.
- For the fifth 12 months, 1.4 per cent.
- For the sixth 12 months, 1.5 per cent.

Beginning from the 7th year, for the first 5 months, 1.6 per cent; and the sixth, i.e. June, 1937, 1.2 per cent.

A definite portion of the revenue from the Rolled Tobacco Consolidated Tax, aside from the amounts required to meet the principal and interest payments of the Rolled Tobacco Treasury Notes issued respectively in March, 1927 and April, 1930, will be earmarked by the Consolidated Tax Administration and deposited regularly with the Central Bank in accordance with amortization table for the account of the Sinking Fund Committee to meet commitments on due dates. The Notes will be bearer bonds in the denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100 and \$10. The Regulations will be submitted immediately to the National Government for promulgation.

China's Export of Silk Products From 1912 to 1928

(Nankai University Statistical Bulletin)

Lately, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has compiled the statistics on China's export of raw silk, cocoons, and silk products, in terms of value as well as of quantity from 1912, in a pamphlet entitled, "Statistics of the Export of Silk, Silk materials and Products". The Statistics, comprehensive as they may be, are, however, to be criticized in the combination both in value and in quantity of cocoons and raw silk, which should be treated respectively, in term of quantity at least. For it is generally understood that 5 piculs of dry cocoons are required in order to yield one picul of raw silk. The table page below gives the percentages that the value of the export of cocoons and raw silk and silk products occupies in the value of all exports as a whole. From this table it may be noted that the export in silk which has, for centuries, been referred to as one of the most important in China, is now showing a decline. The percentages for cocoons and silk, as well as those for silk products, which are 20.7 and 4.6 respectively in 1912, fall off to only 16.2 percent and 2.7 percent in 1928. This decline is caused, on the one hand, by the backwardness of the industry in the country, and, on the other, by the introduction of rayon or artificial silk during recent years which has displaced a large part of the use of silk on account of its lower cost and readier market. Besides, the difference between the value of cocoons and raw silk, and that of silk products is also remarkable. The former, being the raw material of the industry, is 4 or 5 times as much as the latter, which is also a sign showing the want of industrial development in the country.

Year	(I) Total Value of Export of Cocoons & Raw Silk 1,000 Hk.Ts.	(II) Total Value of Export of Silk Pro- ducts 1,000 Hk. Ts.	(III) Total Value of all Exports 1,000 Hk. Ts.	(I) (III) Percent- age of (I) to Relative of (III)	(II) (III) Percent- age of (II) to Relative of (III)	(I) (II) Percent- age of (I) to Relative of (II)
1912	76,545	16,958	370,520	20.7	4.6	25.3
1913	83,156	21,696	403,306	20.6	5.4	26.0
1914	62,919	15,642	356,227	17.7	4.4	22.1
1915	78,406	22,393	418,861	18.7	5.3	24.0
1916	90,042	20,975	481,797	18.7	4.6	23.3
1917	88,187	17,987	462,932	19.0	3.9	22.9
1918	87,635	19,546	485,883	18.0	4.0	22.0
1919	113,958	24,114	630,809	18.1	3.8	21.9
1920	76,998	25,460	541,631	14.2	4.7	18.9
1921	121,287	31,432	601,256	20.2	5.2	25.4
1922	148,457	24,879	654,892	22.7	3.8	26.5
1923	154,351	26,287	752,917	20.5	3.5	24.0
1924	122,443	24,843	771,784	15.9	3.2	19.1
1925	153,013	25,453	776,353	19.7	3.3	23.0
1926	158,025	32,588	864,295	18.6	3.8	22.4
1927	140,162	27,648	918,620	15.3	3.0	18.3
1928	160,790	26,978	991,355	16.2	2.7	18.9

Nanking Ministers Optimistic Toward Future

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs both issued optimistic messages in connection with the observance of New Year. Dr. Kung's message dealt mainly with the work of his ministry stating that his purpose in the coming year would be to devote more attention to agricultural development. He stated that the development of the Central Experimental Station at Nanking and the opening of the new Agricultural Bank, promotion of afforestation and land reclamation would lead to increased production of cotton, rice, wheat, fruits and vegetables. In reference to industrial development, Dr. Kung stated that the Ministry of Industry would continue its policy of fostering the country's basic industries and foreign trade and would continue to encourage cooperation between capital and industry.

Dr. C. T. Wang in his statement said that "Just as a boy grows into manhood, the Chinese Republic is now 20 years of age," and expressed the hope that past domestic complications had passed away and political stability had been achieved. He said, "The prospect of the young Republic is, therefore, much brighter on this New Year's Day than for many a long day. Indeed, prospects of our Republic are particularly bright this year insofar as concerns such questions as financial unification and the restoration of communications on various government railways because financial unification will enable the Government to meet its domestic and foreign obligations and the restoration of railway communications will greatly improve trade and commerce. Improvement of trade and commerce will directly increase the people's tax-paying powers and thus enable the Government to obtain more revenues to carry out its

comprehensive and ambitious reconstruction programme. While we are celebrating the 1931 New Year, we must express the earnest hope that there will be no more civil wars so that both the Government and the people may work in full co-operation for the abolition of unequal treaties within the shortest possible period. Foreigners in China may rest assured that they will be accorded due and proper protection by the Chinese Government after the abolition of extraterritoriality as the various new laws promulgated by the National Government have all been drafted by the Chinese legislative authorities in accordance with the most popular legal principles of European and American countries."

Possibilities for Transportation Development in Kwangtung

According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent in Canton, great interest has been aroused by the organization of air-mail and passenger services between Canton and Wuchow, Canton and Hoihow and Canton and Swatow, the services having been organized by the aviation department of the 8th Route Army. The new service, which is understood to be experimental, is in charge of Col. Hu Han-yin, who will have charge of the three lines, and in the event the venture proves successful a further line between Hoihow, via Kweiping, Nanning to Pakhoi will be opened. At the outset, five planes, namely, "Yingtak," "Cho Kiang," "Si Kiang," "Chu Kiang," and "Chang Kiang" will be employed for the service.

People of the country in general and those resident in Southern Kwangtung in particular earnestly hope that the preliminary stage in the development of inter-provincial air service will be a successful as well as paying enterprise so that the proposed scheme of extending the service to the Southern Districts of Kwangtung will eventually be carried out. If progress in any given territory is to be judged by the nature of its transportation facilities, then the Southern Region of Kwangtung must be regarded as extremely backward. Although a part of Kwangtung Province, yet the Southern Region by reason of its transportation difficulties, forms a more or less isolated or detached territory by itself.

For instance, a journey by the land route from S. Kwangtung to Canton involves, not to say inconvenience, expensiveness and physical dangers over bandit-infested areas, great delay and loss of time as it takes fully over a week for the traveller to reach his destination. Generally travellers prefer the sea route because it is faster, cheaper, safer, and more comfortable. The traveller, desiring to go up to Canton simply boards one of the coastal steamers that call at Pakhoi for Hongkong and journeys to the provincial capital by railway or river boats, the whole journey occupying only 3 or 4 days at the most. But the sea route, however popular, has its disadvantages for, as a result of the paucity of steamers that call at Pakhoi, the most important seaport next to Hoikow in Hainan Island and Kwangchauwan in S. Kwangtung, steamship sailing were very irregular.

Moreover all the vessels engaged on the Hongkong-Haiphong run that call at Pakhoi en route whenever inducement is offered, fly foreign flags, none being of Chinese nationality. It is also noteworthy that the French flag predominates, a fact which indicates that France has special interest in these regions which she considers as her sphere of influence, in the same way as Japan regards Manchuria, though in a less conspicuous manner. The subtle designs of this insatiable land-grabber is fully demonstrated by the size of the landed-property in Pakhoi alone that belongs to Imperialistic France. French prestige in this remote corner of the country is further enhanced by the withdrawal of British diplomatic agents from this locality altogether; the former British Consulate now becomes French property, thus leaving La Belle France the mistress of all she surveys. It is a certainty that had the once much-talked-of partition of the Chinese melon materialised, this part of the province would have long since been administered by France.

Sandwiched between Kwangchauwan and Haiphong, both French ports, Pakhoi, needless to say, is a most tempting piece of territory to France. Rightly developed, and linked up with Kwangsi, Yunnan and other interior parts of the country with modern roads and railways, Pakhoi will become without great difficulty an important seaport of S. Kwangtung. Opened as one of the Treaty ports as a result of the Treaty of Chefoo in 1879, Pakhoi rose from a small insignificant fishing village to a seaport within a few decades, attesting to its importance and progress. But during recent years, trade in this port has greatly dwindled owing to the competition of Kwangchauwan where duties on imports are, compared with those of Pakhoi, lower. As a consequence, Kwangchauwan serves

as the ideal base for smugglers who carry on a most lucrative business at the expense of the Chinese Government by which millions of dollars in revenue have been lost annually.

Pakhoi merchants repeatedly demand the establishment of a Chinese Customs Station in Kwangchauwan in the same manner as the existing one at Kowloon, as the remedy of relieving the trade depression of the Port, but so far things are drifting unchanged. Of course, it will ease the situation to some extent if it becomes a possibility—the early retrocession of Kwangchauwan—a retrocession which should take place without further delay if France really means what she said at the Washington Conference where she solemnly declared that Kwangchauwan would be returned to China as soon as Great Britain gave back Weihaiwei to its rightful owner.

Viewed politically and economically, the development of Southern Kwangtung is indeed a pressing necessity. Although comprehensive plans have been formulated by the provincial authorities to improve the transportation facilities of this region, yet owing to prolonged internal unsettlement, very little has been achieved. In view of the cessation of civil wars, steps should be immediately taken to put all constructive projects into operation, for further procrastination will be inimical to the interests of the country.

Canton, Dec. 11, 1930.

MODERN JUDICIAL REFORM IN CHINA

(Continued from page 214)

between the different systems just mentioned in this connection.

According to the Regulations governing the Concurrent Exercise of Judicial Power by the District Magistrate, all judicial matters, whether relating to Prosecution or to Trials, are undertaken by the Magistrate, the Chen Shen Yuan, or "The Associate Trial Officer" (承審員) acting only in an assisting capacity. When "the Trial and Prosecuting Offices" were in existence, the District Magistrate acted as a procurator, and matters relating to trial were undertaken by the Pon Shen Yuan, or "Assisting Trial Officer" (帮審員) who was held responsible for the trial. The Regulations governing the Organization of the District Judicial Office (縣司法公署組織章程) were an improvement upon the system of the "Trial Prosecuting Offices". First, as found in the 2nd Article of the Regulations, the District Judicial Office was to be composed of a Judge and the District Magistrate. The judge was to be recommended by the High Court and appointed by the Ministry of Justice. This differed from the former system, which provided for the recommendation of the "Assisting Trial Officer" by the District Magistrate and the appointment by the Higher Court. Secondly, the Regulations provided that the judicial power was to be exclusively exercised by the judge, and that the District Magistrate could in no way interfere with the former. It is learned recently that the Ministry of Justice has issued an order urging the different provinces to establish "District Judicial Offices." These seem to the writer highly commendable, before the extensive establishment of ordinary Courts, as a way of economy.

The Assisting Magistrate of the districts of the Province of Yunnan (滇省縣佐), the Assisting Magistrate of the Districts of Changchih and Who-Do-Pi of the Sirkang Province (新疆省昌吉縣呼圖壁縣縣佐), the Assisting Magistrates of the Districts of Taka (大沽縣佐), the Administrative Commissioners of Chin-kwei and other places in Yunnan (滇省井梧等處行政委員), and the Settlement Commissioners of Fu-pien and other other places in Szechuen (四川撫邊等處屯務委員) are still exercising judicial power concurrently, either because they are in charge of an extensive territory where communication is difficult or because they have long had jurisdiction over litigations and it is practically impossible to make sudden changes.

Special Courts

There are many special courts in the country. Below is an enumeration:—

(1) The Preparatory Judicial Office at Sinkiang (新疆司法準備處).

In the 1st year of the Republic, Preparatory Judicial Offices were established in the different provinces as a bridge to fill the gap between the old and new systems. These Offices had in their charge all the judicial matters and had jurisdiction over all sorts of cases, including appeal cases and cases that should be submitted for revision (to be explained later). In September of the 2nd year of the Republic, the Higher Courts in the Provinces were established and the so-called Preparatory Judicial Offices

were abolished by the President on the application of the Ministry of Justice. But the Province of Sinkiang requested to defer the abolition of the Protection Commissioner of Ko-o-Ko-dong (熱河都統署, 歸綏都統署, 察哈爾都統署, 恰克圖審判處, 庫倫科唐鎮守使署審判處).

The Judicial power of the Trial Office at Military Yamen of Johol, Kweihua and Siuyuan, and Charhar is somewhat different from that of the Higher Court in the provinces. (1) They have jurisdiction over the first trial of those cases between the Manchus and those between the Mongolians. (2) They do not adopt the Procuratorate system. (3) The position of the chief of the office may be held concurrently by the "Circuit Intendant," or "Taoyin," who is an administrative officer. (4) The power to try cases is given to a judge. The judicial power of the Trial Offices at Kiakhta and at the Yamen of the Protection Commissioner of Ko-o-Ko-dong is somewhat similar.

(3) The Trial Offices at Charhar to Try Cases of Manchurian people belonging to the "Flags" (旗) and "Groups." (羣).

At Charhar there was formerly a "Penal Officer" (理刑官) to try cases of Manchurian people belonging to the "Flags" & "Groups." In the 4th year of the Republic, the "Penal Officer" was changed to a "Judge." No Procurator is provided. The judge has jurisdiction over cases which may be brought in the District Courts and cases which may be brought in the Court of First Instance.

(4) The District Court attached to the Trial Office at the Military Yamen of Charhar.

This District Court differs from the District Courts in the provinces. It does not provide for a Procurator. It has jurisdiction over (1) appeal cases from the Court of First Instance, (2) undisposed of cases in the Trial Office at the Military Yamen of Charhar, (3) Cases specially submitted for decision by the Military Yamen of Charhar, (4) Cases of receiving bribes by officials, which are under the jurisdiction of Charhar.

(5) The Trial Office at Altai (阿爾泰審判所).

The organization and powers of the Trial Office at Altai are similar to those offices at Charhar.

(6) High Military Officers having the power to punish robbers and brigands.

According to the "Laws Punishing Robbers and Brigands," robbers and brigands captured at places where troops are stationed may be tried by high military officers without surrendering them for trial to the ordinary Courts.

(7) The Lieutenant-Governor at Peking under the Ching Dynasty. All criminal cases of Peking were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor. Under the Republic, when courts were established they often came into conflict with the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of jurisdiction. At present the Lieutenant-Governor still retains jurisdiction over certain classes of criminal cases in Peking.

(8) District Magistrates and Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Since the establishment of the Republic cases between foreigners and Chinese in which the Chinese is defendant have been under the jurisdiction of District Magistrates. Even in those places where district courts are provided, cases between foreigners and Chinese are tried by the District Magistrates. The reason for this abnormal state of affairs is found in the fact that the Ministry of Justice does not wish the administration of Chinese courts to be interfered with by foreign consuls. According to Sino-foreign treaties, foreign consuls have the right to sit to watch the proceedings of cases between foreigners and Chinese. When in the early years of the Republic courts were established in the provincial capitals and ports the foreigners still claimed the right of watching the proceedings by their consuls. Wishing to be bound by the treaty obligations the government, by the Ministry of Justice, formulated 3 rules whereby the District Magistrate's office is made the "place of first trial," and appeals therefrom may be taken to the Special Commissioners of Foreign Affairs stationed in the provincial capitals and ports.

The advantage of this provisional measure lies in the fact that as the courts do not undertake to try cases between foreigners and Chinese, no foreigner can claim to watch the proceeding in Chinese courts, thereby interfering with their administration. (Foreigners voluntarily bringing their cases in Chinese courts can claim no right of having the proceeding watched by their consuls. Instances of this sort are found in Fengtien and Tientsin). Thus the dignity of Chinese courts is preserved. But the disadvantage lies in the fact that no point of contact is available between foreigners and Chinese so far as judicial matters are concerned and the foreigners can find no opportunity to understand the

improved Chinese judicial system. However, by virtue of its advantage, this system still continues in use.

As far as this system goes, the District Magistrate's Office is a special court, besides being an office with concurrent judicial powers as discussed before.

(9) The Higher Court and the District Court at the Special Areas of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Since the Russians lost their extraterritorial rights in China, the government has maintained a Higher Court and a District Court in Harbin. Their organization differs from ordinary Higher Courts and District Courts only in that they do not provide Chief-Procurators. Instead, they have Senior-Procurators. Besides, they employ some Russians as consellers and investigators. They have jurisdiction over cases between Chinese and Russians.

The Laws Applied In The Courts Under The Republic:

The Civil and Commercial Laws

In former days the civil and commercial laws of China laid particular emphasis on "Succession" and "Marriage," of which detailed provisions can be found. There were only a few articles relating to "Money," "Debt" and "Market" Laws. Since the days of Kwangshu and Hsaun-tung, the executive offices of both the Central Government and the local governments have formulated special ordinances in order to keep abreast of the times. These ordinances were either approved by the Chief Executive or directly promulgated and enforced by the Ministry of Justice or the Provincial Authorities; as for instance, the "Laws regarding traders" (商人通例), "Laws regarding the Redemption of Mortgages of Real Property (清理不動產典當辦法), and the "Laws regarding the Famine Relief in Province." (各省放荒章程). Though these ordinances were in form executive orders only, yet their nature affects private rights to a great extent. Not having formal codes or statutes to abide by, judicial tribunals regard these ordinances as authorities relating to the particular point covered.

The reform of private laws in China dates its beginning from the 28th year of Kwangshu. In that year, the "Bureau for the Revision of Laws" (法律修訂館) was established. It prepared a number of important laws, such as the Draft Civil Code, the Draft Commercial Code, the Draft Company Laws, the Draft Negotiable Instruments Laws, the Draft Admiralty Law, the Draft Bankruptcy Law, etc. Provisions in these laws which are consonant with reason and not contrary to the national conditions are adopted and applied by courts at the present day.

The Criminal Law

The Criminal Law in China has undergone the most tremendous changes among all the laws during recent years. Below is a brief discussion.

1. The Ta-tsing-lu-li, or Laws and Statutes of the Great Ching Dynasty, (大清律例) and the Criminal Code of the great Ching Dynasty (大清現行刑律):

In the 28th years of Kwanshu of the Ching Dynasty, Mr. Shen Chia-pen (沈家本) and Dr. Wu Ting-fang (伍廷芳) were commissioned to revise the laws. At that time Dr. Wu was serving as Minister to the United States, Japan and Peru and had not returned to China. Fearing that new laws might meet with obstacles and inconveniences, the Bureau of Punishment proposed to revise the Ta-tsing-lu-li first to serve as a transitional law. (As a rule, laws under the Ching Dynasty were revised once in 5 years and great revision was effected once in 10 years. But since the 9th year of Tung-chih (同治) no revision was made). The work of revision was first undertaken by the Bureau of Punishment, but was subsequently handed over to the Bureau for the Revision of Laws. 375 articles were stricken out of the Ta-tsing-lu-li. The work was accomplished in the 34th year of Kwang-shu. The new law was entitled, "The Criminal Code of the Great Ching Dynasty," and was promulgated in the 1st year of Hsaun-tung. The new law differed in very few respects from the Ta-tsing-lu-li, and the fundamental principles were practically the same. It does not serve for the basis for the "New Criminal Code" either. Indeed that law can scarcely be said to be capable of filling the gap between old and new laws. The reason is that the compilers were mostly members of the Autumn Trial Office (秋審處) of the Board of Punishment and others, whose knowledge and thinking were confined to the provisions in the Ta-tsing-lu-li. Although the completion of the "Criminal Code of the Great Ching Dynasty" had no profound effect upon the legal system in China, yet it is noteworthy that at that time the attention of the Manchurian Court and the people was already directed toward the administration of criminal justice. Two very important reforms were

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm

Business Done 1,906,610 Shares
January 7.

1930	Div. \$		STOCK	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
High	Low	per Sh.			
37 3/8	14 5/8	1.60	Adams Express	18 1/2	18 3/4
136 1/2	105 1/2	4.00	American Can	113 3/8	115
101 3/4	25 1/2	—	American & Foreign Power ..	31 1/2	31 3/8
76 3/8	12	—	American & For. Power W. ..	17 1/2	18 3/8
79 1/4	38	4.00	American Smelting	43 1/8	45 1/2
274 1/4	174 3/4	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	183	185 3/4
129 3/4	100 3/8	5.00	American Tobacco "B" ..	110 1/2	113 3/8
124 1/4	48 3/8	*1.00	American Waterworks ..	59	60
81 1/2	26	2.50	Anaconda Copper	32 1/8	33 1/2
33 3/8	17 1/8	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	20 3/4	21 3/4
122 3/8	55 3/8	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	74 3/4	77
110 1/4	47 3/8	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	52 3/8	53 1/8
50 1/2	15 1/4	3.00	Borg Warner	22 1/4	23 1/8
33 3/8	7 3/8	—	Calumet & Hecla	8 3/8	8 3/4
226 3/4	165 3/4	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway ..	41	41 1/8
362 3/4	83 3/4	6.00	Case J. I.	91 1/4	92 3/8
43	14 3/8	1.06	Chrysler	17 1/4	17 3/4
44 1/4	14 1/4	p.30	Cities Service, Com. ..	Mutl.	18 1/2
87	30 3/4	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric ..	36 1/8	36 3/4
37 3/8	7 1/2	—	Columbia Graphophone ..	8 1/2	8 3/8
29 1/2	7 3/8	.60	Commonwealth & Southern ..	9	9 1/8
6 1/4	1 1/2	—	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. ..	1 3/4	1 3/4
136 3/8	79 3/8	4.00	Consolidated Oil	84 3/8	86 1/2
30 1/2	8	—	Continental Oil	10 3/4	10 1/2
14 1/8	2	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3 1/4	3 3/4
145 1/4	83	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	89	90
255 1/4	144	5.00	Eastman Kodak	151	155
117 3/8	37 3/8	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ..	44	44 1/4
67 3/8	16 3/8	4.00	Fox Film "A"	27 3/8	28 1/4
34 3/8	4 3/8	—	General Aviation	7	6 1/2
95 3/8	41 3/8	1.60	General Electric	45 1/4	46 1/2
61 1/4	46 1/4	3.00	General Foods	49 3/8	50
54 1/4	32	3.00	General Motors	36 1/2	36 3/8
106 3/8	56 1/2	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	70	71 1/4
47 3/8	29 1/2	2.50	Gold Dust	33	33 3/4
58	15 3/8	—	Goodrich Rubber	16 3/8	15 3/4
96 3/8	37 3/4	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. ..	42 3/8	40 3/8
59 3/8	12	2.00	Granby	16 3/8	16 3/8
62 3/8	10	3.00	Hudson Motors	24 1/4	24
28 3/8	3 3/8	—	Indian Refining	4 3/8	4 1/8
75 3/8	49 1/2	4.00	International Cement ..	51 3/8	53 3/4
14 1/2	1 1/4	—	International Combu. Eng. ..	1 7/8	2
115 3/8	43 3/4	2.50	International Harvester ..	51 3/8	51 3/8
44 3/8	14 3/8	1.00	International Nickel ..	15 3/4	15 3/8
77 3/8	17 3/8	2.00	International Tel. & Tel. ..	22	22 1/4
148 3/4	50	3.00	Johns Manville	63 1/2	63
63 3/8	20 3/8	2.00	Kennecott Copper	23 3/4	24 1/2
35 3/8	21 1/2	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	22 3/8	22 3/8

48 1/8	17 3/8	1.00	Kroger Grocery	19 1/8	20
114 3/8	73 3/8	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	87 3/8	89
95 3/8	42 1/8	3.00	Lowes: Inc.	48 3/8	49 3/8
28 1/8	9 3/8	—	Lorillard (P) Co. com. ..	Mutl.	12 3/8
44 3/8	9 3/8	—	Ludlum Steel	11 3/8	11 1/2
49 3/8	15 1/4	—	Montgomery Ward	18	19 1/4
32	9 3/8	4.00	National City Bank of N.Y. ..	Mutl.	94
192 3/4	108 3/8	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Cop. ..	10 3/8	11 3/8
107 3/8	47	8.00	New York Central	118 1/4	119
23 3/8	7 1/2	3.00	Pacific Lighting	53	53 3/8
77 1/4	36 3/8	.60	Packard Motor Car	9 1/4	9 3/8
85 3/8	54	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp ..	42	42 3/4
16 1/2	5 1/8	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	60	60 3/4
44 3/8	12 3/8	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	7 1/4	7 1/4
123 1/4	66 1/4	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	16	16
69 3/8	11 3/8	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey ..	77	78 3/8
50	14 3/8	—	Radio Corporation	13 1/2	14 1/8
58 3/8	40 3/8	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	17 1/4	17 3/8
100 3/8	43 3/8	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	42	41 3/4
25 3/8	5 3/8	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	49 3/8	50 3/8
94 3/8	11	—	Shell Union	8 1/4	8 1/2
72	41	—	Simmons Company	15 1/2	15 3/8
29 1/4	14 1/4	2.00	Southern California Edison ..	46 3/8	47 3/8
129	64 1/2	1.50	Standard Brands	17 3/8	17 1/2
84 3/8	45	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric ..	62 1/2	63
40 3/8	20	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey ..	49 3/8	50 1/8
60 1/2	29 3/8	1.60	Standard Oil of New York ..	24 1/4	24 3/8
67 3/8	42	3.00	Texas Corporation	34 1/4	34 3/4
89 3/4	40 1/4	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	47 1/2	48 3/4
47 3/8	10 1/2	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing ..	46 1/2	47 3/4
106 3/8	53 1/4	1.00	Trans America	13 3/8	14
242 3/4	171 1/4	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon ..	59	60
99	19 1/4	10.00	Union Pacific Railway ..	188	189 1/2
52	15	—	United Aircraft & Transp't ..	24 1/8	25 1/4
35	11 1/2	.50	United Corporation	19 3/8	19 3/8
198 3/4	135 5/8	—	U.S. Rubber	12	12 1/4
143 1/4	44 3/4	7.00	U.S. Steel	142 5/8	143 1/2
80 1/4	11	3.00	Vanadium	53 1/2	53 3/8
201	89	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	15 3/8	16 3/8
72 3/8	51 3/8	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	93 1/2	95 3/8
		2.40	Woolworth	Unq.	57 3/8

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introduced which did away with the sinister and cruel practices in use for centuries. We can not go on without mentioning them.

(1) The abolition of the major punishments, "Lingering Death" (凌遲), "Mutilation of the Corpse" (戮屍), "Beheading" (梟首), Branding Face (刺字), and the Repudiation of the Doctrine of "Criminal Responsibility by Relation." (緣坐).

These measures were initiated by Shen Chia-pen, who had a profound knowledge of both ancient and modern laws. He knew thoroughly the defects of Ta-tsing-lu-li and strove to make corrections in it. He wrote a book entitled "Essays by Chih-yi" (寄移文存), in which free criticism was made on the provisions of Tatsing-lu-li. When he was appointed "Commissioner to Revise the Laws," he proposed to modify the heavier forms of punishment in the Ta-tsing-lu-li. His petition to the Government, which was approved, contained a detailed and exhaustive exposition of these forms of punishment, and was widely read by the Chinese and foreign public.

(2) Abolition of Trial by Torture (刑訊): The proposal for the abolition of Trial by Torture emanated from Liu Kwen-yi, the Viceroy of Kiangsu, Kiangse and Anhwei (兩江總督劉坤一) and Chang Chih-Tung, the Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan (兩湖總督張之洞). The proposal was given to the Law Revision Bureau for consideration by an Imperial Edict. The Law Revision Bureau after due deliberation, decided to abolish Trial by Torture. Corporal punishment was also decided to be replaced by money fines. Those unable to pay might perform certain labor in lieu of paying fines. An order was also promulgated urging the provinces to establish "Working factories for Criminals" (罪犯實業所). Except in those cases where

capital punishment might be inflicted and where the "confession" of the accused was necessary to his conviction, criminal cases punishable by "exile" and "servitude" might be decided according to the evidence adduced. Viewing that proposal at the present day, it is by no means satisfactory. For the object of the Trial by Torture is to get the confession from the accused, and the extortion by torture happens most frequently in heavier crimes. As it was the rule that in order to convict in capital cases the confession of the accused must be obtained, the evils of Trial by Torture could not be said to have been done away with at that time. A Censor named Liu Pen Nihn (劉彭年) sent a memorial to the Throne opposing the abolition of the Trial by Torture. The Law Revision Bureau sent him a detailed reply, explaining away his doubts as to the abolition. This serves to show how difficult it was to institute legal reforms in those days.

(To be continued)

Norwegian Ship Blows Up in Colombo Harbor

The Norwegian steamer *Tricolor* blew up and sank January 5 soon after leaving Colombo for the Far East. The vessel sank a few minutes after the explosion. The survivors were taken off by the French liner *Porthos*. A London paper stated that she was carrying arms and ammunition to China, but the local agents, Thoresen & Co., denied this, stating that the boat only carried chemicals.

In this connection it may be recalled that a *Reuter* report from Sweden last August stated that the National Government had placed orders there for 10,900,000 rounds of Mauser cartridges.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 30, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	84	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	91½	6.68
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	55½	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	77	9.57
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	85	9.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	67¾	9.22
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	92	7.78
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103	6.25
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	44	—
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	97½	5.68
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	34½	—
State of Tennessee Cen- tral Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	90	7.03
Anaconda Copper Min- ing Co.	Common Stock	29¾	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. \$61st. Pfd. Stock & Belgian National Rwy. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	Common Stock	80 per unit	—
Cannon Mills Co.	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common Stock	17	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common (Amn. Shares)	31½	—
General Motors Corp. ..	Common Stock	45¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	34¾	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	56½	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	21¾	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	22¼	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	Common Stock	138½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
Rhine Westphalia Elec- tric Power Corp. ..	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	17	—
Republic of Chile	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	48¼	—
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. ..	6 % April 1, 1955	74½	8.49
Ilseider Steel Corp. ..	6 % May 1, 1963	71	8.69
Saxon Public Works ..	5½% May 1, 1949	97½	5.72
Republic of Finland ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	71	9.41
German General Elec- tric (A. E. G.)	6½% May 1, 1951	73	9.52
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse Co.	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	79	7.29
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % May 1, 1948	84	7.68
	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	84	7.61
	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	65	9.60

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	72½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (f) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1915-60	69	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (f) Loan Unstamped ..	5 % 1913-60	67	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	51¼	—
Shanghai Nanking Rail- way	5 % 1904/08	59	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	32	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	33	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable,
and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;

SILJESTAD, November 18. (Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.) From U. S. of America.		PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Nov. 24. (Agents: Robert Dollar Co.) From U. S. of America.		PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov. 26. (Agents: Robert Dollar Co.) To U. S. of America.	
Cotton, Raw...Bls. 8,700	Pls. 27,511	Tobacco, Leaf	2,782	Silk Pongees, Shantung... Pls.	3,310
		Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls. 1,096	Tea, Green:	
		Motor-cars, Parts of...	G. Units 222	Young Hyson, Hangchow ..	250
		Machinery	798	Hyson, Hangchow	93
				Gunpowder, Ningpo...	1,638
				Brassware	61
				Egg Yolk, Dried	83
				Handkerchiefs, Embroid-	
				ered, Linen	Doz. 3,558
				Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	Pcs. 9,320
				Skins, Dog, Dressed	705
				TOKAI MARU, November 26.	
				(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)	
				To U. S. of America.	
				Antimony, Crude	Pls. 840
				Antimony, Regulus	2,940
				Egg Albumen, Dried	36
				Groundnuts, in shell	225
				Groundnuts, Kernels	300
				Hides Buffalo	393
				Seed, Sesamum	12,180
				Wool, Sheep's	213
				Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	Pcs. 72,000
				Hats, Hemp	600
				BUCHANNESS, November 28.	
				(Agents: States S. S. Co.)	
				From U. S. of America.	
				Cotton, Raw...Bls. 5,600	Pls. 13,538
				Iron and Steel, Galvanized:	
				Sheets	365
				Ink, Printing	35
				CHICHIBU MARU, November 28.	
				(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)	
				From U. S. of America.	
				Cotton, Raw:	
				American	Bls. 600 Pls. 2,202
				Cigarettes	Mille 490
				CITY OF ROUBAIX, Nov. 29.	
				(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)	
				From U. S. of America.	
				Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100 Pls. 355
				Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:	
				Angles	19
				Beams	327
				Channels	75
				Plates	460
				Tubes	55
				Tinned Plates, Plain...	4,874
				Iron and Steel, Galvanized:	
				Tubes	619
				Grease	294
				Soda, Silicate of	107
				Tobacco, Stalk	2,005
				Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls. 37,400
				Oil, Transformer	3,370
				Rubber Tires, Solid:	
				For Motor Cars & Trucks	Pcs. 23
				ASUKA MARU, November 29.	
				(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)	
				To U. S. of America.	
				Silk Piece Goods	Pls. 1,72
				Silk Pongees, Shantung...	8,27
				Silk, Waste:	
				Shanghai	Bls. 57
				Other Ports	2
				Tea, Black:	
				Congou, Hankow, etc. ..	17
				Other kinds, ...	286
				Tea, Green:	
				Young Hyson, Hangchow ..	10
				Hyson, Hangchow	17
				Antimony Regulus	840
				Cotton Waste	191
				Cotton Rags	307
				Egg Albumen, Dried	35
				EMPRESS OF ASIA, Dec. 12.	
				(Agents: Canadian Pacific Ry Co.)	
				To U. S. of America.	
				Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
				White, S'hai...Bls. 115	Pls. 114,52
				Yellow, Chungking...Bls. 55	Pls. 56,67
				Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupons:	
				Shanghai	Bls. 105
				Silk Pongees, Honan	50,50
				Silk Piece Goods	8,82
				Bristles, Assorted	54
				Brassware	10
				Feathers, Duck	71
				Skins, Lamb, Untanned...	Pcs. 11,000
				Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	12,000
				Skin Mats, Kid	345
				Skin Mats, Sheep	500
				Hats, Buntal Fibre	4,875
				Hats, Hemp	6,600
				Hats, Straw	2,660
				PRESIDENT TAFT, December 3.	
				(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)	
				To U. S. of America.	
				Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
				White S'hai...Bls. 10	Pls. 9,95
				Yellow, Hankow	15
				Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
				Wild, Antung...Bls. 250	Pls. 196,84
				Silk, Waste:	
				Other Ports	47
				Tea, Black, other kinds,	
				Hankow	90
				Tea, Green:	
				Young Hyson, Hangchow ..	305
				Hyson, Hangchow	72
				Gunpowder, Ningpo	1,412
				Antimony Regulus	420
				Seed, Sesamum	1,080
				Wool Sheep's	381
				Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs. 599
				Skins, Rabbit, Untanned..	1,000
				Skins, Dog, Dressed	1,018
				CITY OF ELWOOD, December 6.	
				(Agents: American Pioneer Line.)	
				To U. S. of America.	
				Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls. 262
				Bristles	206
				Egg Albumen, Dried	17
				Egg Yolk, Dried	86
				Feathers, Duck	108
				Nutgalls	596
				Hides, Buffalo	334
				Oil, Wood	443
				Seed, Sesamum	848
				Skins Coat, Untanned...	224
				Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs. 1,280
				Skins, Kid, Tanned	100
				Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	3,500
				Skins, Lamb, Plates, Tanned	300
				PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Dec. 11.	
				(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)	
				To U. S. of America.	
				Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
				Wild, Antung...Bls. 25	Pls. 26,21
				Tea, Green:	
				Hyson, Hangchow	66
				Gunpowder, Ningpo	875
				Antimony, Crude	672
				Antimony, Regulus	588
				Brassware	87
				Egg Albumen, Dried	42
				Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	Pcs. 13,800
				Skins, Kid, Tanned	2,700
				Linen Handkerchiefs Em-	
				broidered	Doz. 2,716
				TAIYO MARU, November 24.	
				(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)	
				From U. S. of America.	
				Cotton, Raw:	
				American	Bls. 500 Pls. 1,841
				Acid, Boracic	83
				Coffee	23
				Cigarettes	Mille 1,470
				Motor-cars	Pcs. 7
				WILLIAM PENN, November 24.	
				(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)	
				From U. S. of America.	
				Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:	
				Pipe Fittings	Pls. 73
				Tinned Plates, Plain...	832
				Iron and Steel, Galvanized:	
				Wire Shorts	672
				Grease, Lubricating, Mineral,	19
				Indigo Paste, Artificial:	
				20 per cent. strength ..	232
				TOKAI MARU, November 25.	
				(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)	
				From U. S. of America.	
				Iron and Steel, Galvanized:	
				Pipe Fittings	Pls. 21
				Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:	
				Pipe Fittings	23
				Cotton, Raw:	
				American	Bls. 750
				Starch, Corn	578
				Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	316
				Glucose	348
				Indigo Paste, Artificial:	
				20 per cent. strength ..	960
				Soda, Bicarbonate of	420
				Soda, Caustic	1,706
				Tobacco, Leaf	8,835
				Tobacco, Prepared, in Tins	Lb. 456
				Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls. 5,494
				Dyes, Aniline...Pkg. 97	G Units 5,222

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "*Garden City of the Orient*", Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "*Gate of the Yangtze River*", and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "*Switzerland of China*". Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language, was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

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